```
=> d his nofile

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:20:51 ON 27 NOV 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:21:30 ON 27 NOV 2006
                E US2003-695459/APPS
L1            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (US2003-695459/AP OR US2003-695459/PRN)
                D SCAN
                SEL RN L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:21:57 ON 27 NOV 2006
L2           29 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (144-55-8/BI OR 15007-61-1/BI OR 151-21-3/B
                I OR 151-41-7/BI OR 15773-48-5/BI OR 24979-70-2/BI OR 25038-59-
                9/BI OR 25155-30-0/BI OR 25619-78-7/BI OR 25667-16-7/BI OR
                26183-44-8/BI OR 27176-87-0/BI OR 28519-02-0/BI OR 301-04-2/BI
                OR 37340-69-5/BI OR 497-19-8/BI OR 584-08-7/BI OR 676485-96-4/B
                I OR 7446-18-6/BI OR 7446-20-0/BI OR 7733-02-0/BI OR 7757-82-6/
                BI OR 7778-80-5/BI OR 7783-20-2/BI OR 850456-66-5/BI OR
                850456-67-6/BI OR 9004-82-4/BI OR 9010-88-2/BI OR 9016-45-9/BI)

                D SCAN
L3      1138785 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PMS/CI

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:24:40 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:24:56 ON 27 NOV 2006
L4              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5           50 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L4

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:26:29 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:27:33 ON 27 NOV 2006
                E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CN
L6            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "POLYVINYLPHENOL 1,2-NAPHTHOQUINONE-2-DIAZI
                DO-5-SULFONATE"/CN
                D SCAN
                D BROWSE
L7           50 SEA SSS SAM L4

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:28:36 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:29:27 ON 27 NOV 2006
L8              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L9           50 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L8
L10      101421 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L8
L11      101404 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10/COM
L12           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L2
                D SCAN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:31:15 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:31:23 ON 27 NOV 2006
L13          26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 NOT L12
                D SCAN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:33:05 ON 27 NOV 2006
L14      146181 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
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                E ALLERGY/CT
                E E3+ALLL
                E E3+ALL
L15         32773 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGY+OLD,NT/CT
                E ALLERGY/CT
                E E2+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L16        288520 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANTIBODIES AND IMMUNOGLOBULINS"+OLD,NT/CT

                E ALLERGY/CT
L17         36578 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGY?/CT
                E ALLERG/CT
                E E4+ALL
                E ALLERGENS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L18         11556 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGENS/CT
                E POLLEN/CT
                E E3+ALL
L19          9234 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN/CT
                E POLLEN/CT
L20         10786 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN?/CT
                E DUST/CT
                E E3+ALL
L21         50065 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST+NT/CT
                E DUST/CT
                E E4+ALL
L22          4135 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DUST (L) AIRBORNE"+OLD/CT
                E DUST/CT
                E E36+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L23          1542 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DERMATOPHAGOIDES+OLD,NT/CT
                E DUST MITES/CT
L24         69213 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ALLERG?)
L25        170666 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L*** DEL      908 S L14 AND L15-L24
L26          1298 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19
                  OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25)
L27        146181 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L14 OR L1)
L28       2596334 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L*** DEL      355 S L26 AND L28
                D KWIC
L*** DEL    51327 S L28 (L) L15-L25
L*** DEL      180 S L30 AND L14
                D KWIC
L*** DEL  109588 S L28 (3A) L15-L25
L29       109588 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19
                  OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25)
L*** DEL      355 S L29 AND L14

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:40:59 ON 27 NOV 2006
L*** DEL        0 S (L15-L18,L24) (L) (L28)
L*** DEL        0 S (L15-L18,L24) (L) (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L*** DEL        8 S L15-L18,L24

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:43:40 ON 27 NOV 2006
L30         37100 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L24)) (L)
                  L28
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
L31           127 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L30
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L32          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23
                OR L25)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
                D KWIC 4
                D KWIC 5
                D KWIC 6
                D KWIC 7
                D KWIC 8
                E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CT
                E E3+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L33        1440 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "POLY(VINYLPHENOL)"/CT
L34         847 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL?
L35           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L33 OR L34) AND L30
L36          12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L32)
L*** DEL      0 S L32 NOT L36
L37           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 NOT L32
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
L38          12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L32 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:24 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:47:41 ON 27 NOV 2006
                D QUE L8
L39          50 SEA SSS SAM L8
L*** DEL      5 S PVIN
L40      180633 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PVIN/PCT
L*** DEL 180624 S L3 AND L40
L*** DEL 958161 S L3 NOT L40
L41           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40 NOT L3
                D BROWSE

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:51:57 ON 27 NOV 2006
                E POLYVINYL/CT
                E POLYVINYL PHENOL/CT
                E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CT
L42           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
                E SUZUKI T/AU
L43        3859 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SUZUKI SYUUICHI"/AU OR "SUZUKI SYUZI"/AU
                OR "SUZUKI T"/AU OR "SUZUKI T A"/AU OR "SUZUKI T K"/AU OR
                "SUZUKI T M"/AU OR "SUZUKI T S"/AU OR "SUZUKI T S SATO H"/AU
                OR "SUZUKI T Y"/AU)
                E SUZUKI TAR/AU
L44         167 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SUZUKI TARO"/AU OR "SUZUKI TAROU"/AU)
L45        4026 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L43 OR L44)
                E TERAMOTO M/AU
L46          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TERAMOTO M"/AU
                E TERAMOTO MIT/AU
L47           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TERAMOTO MITSUHITO"/AU
L48          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L46 OR L47)
                E FUJIMORI Y/AU
L49          45 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FUJIMORI Y"/AU
                E FUJIMORI YOJ/AU
L50          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FUJIMORI YOJI"/AU
L51          70 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L49 OR L50)
L52          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L45 AND (L48 OR L51)) OR (L48 AND L51)
L53          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L52)
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     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:55:33 ON 27 NOV 2006
L54         1301 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
                 E ALLERGENS/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L55        22614 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGENS/CT
                 E ALLERGY/CT
                 E E3+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L56       211902 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYPERSENSITIVITY+NT/CT
                 E ALLERGINS/CT
L57      2190058 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
                 E INHIBIT/CT
                 E E7+AL
                 E E3+ALL
                 E ALLERGY INHIBITION/CT
L58       118316 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ALLERG?)
L59        22289 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L55 OR L56 OR L58) (L) L57
L60           17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L59
                 D KWIC
                 E POLLEN/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L61         9854 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN/CT
                 E POLLEN/CT
                 E E4+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L62         9316 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL"/CT
                 E POLLEN/CT
                 E E5+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L63         9316 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL"/CT
                 E DUST/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L64        14241 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST/CT
L65        14488 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST+NT/CT
                 E DUST/CT
                 E E4+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L66          444 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PYROGLYPHIDAE+NT/CT
                 E POLLEN? OR DUST?
L67        38419 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L68            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND (L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65
                 OR L66 OR L67)
                 D KWIC L60
                 D KWIC L60 2
                 D KWIC L60 3
                 D KWIC L60 4
                 D KWIC L60 5
                 D KWIC L60 6
                 D KWIC L60 7
                 D KWIC L60 8
                 D KWIC L60 9
                 D KWIC L60 10
                 D KWIC L60 11
                 E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CT
                 E POLYVINYL/CT
                 E POLYVINYL PHENOL/CT
L69            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2A)PHENOL?
                 OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L70            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 AND L59
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                D TI L60 1-17
                D BIB L60 17
                D AB L60 17
                D KWIC L60 17
                D HGIS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:04:27 ON 27 NOV 2006
L71         2352 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2A)PHENOL?
                 OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L72            7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L71 AND L30
                 D KWIC
L73           14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L72 OR L38)
L74            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (L34 OR L71)
                 D KWIC
L75           14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L74 OR L73)

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:06:37 ON 27 NOV 2006
L76        13140 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
                 E ALLEGY/CT
                 E ALLERGINS/CT
                 E ALLERGENS/CT
                 E E3+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L77        17399 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGEN/CT
L78       121812 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERG?
L79          435 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND (L77 OR L78)
L80        16918 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L77 OR L78)(L)L57
                 D KWIC
L81           65 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L80 AND L76
                 E POLLEN/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L82         3477 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN/CT
                 E POLLEN/CT
                 E E4+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L83         2139 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "POLLEN ANTIGEN"/CT
                 E DUST/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L84         7393 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST/CT
                 E DUST/CT
                 E E4+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L85         2261 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HOUSE DUST ALLERGEN"/CT
                 E DUST/CT
                 E E5+ALL
                 E DUST M/CT
L86        37007 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L87            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86)
                 D KWIC
L88           43 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L89           22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 NOT L88
                 D BIB
                 D BIB 2
                 D BIB 3
                 D BIB 4
                 D BIB 5
                 D BIB 6
                 D BIB 7
                 D BIB 8
                 D BIB 9
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                D BIB 10
                D BIB 11
                D BIB 12
                D BIB 13
                D BIB 14
                D BIB 15
                D BIB 16
                D BIB 17
                D BIB 18
                D BIB 19
                D BIB 20
                D BIB 21
                D ABS L89 19-22
                SEL AN L89 19-22
L90             4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (2003181869/AN OR 2003226654/AN OR
                  2003331810/AN OR 2004037111/AN) AND L89
L91            47 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L88 OR L90)
                E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CT
L92            13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2A)PHENOL?
                  OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L93             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND L92
                D KWIC L87
                D KWIC L87 2
                D KWIC L87 3
L94            10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND (L77 OR L78) AND (L82 OR L83 OR
                  L84 OR L85 OR L86)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
L95             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND L94
L96            10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L87 OR L94 OR L95)
L97            44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 NOT L96
L98             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L97 AND (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86)
L99            44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L97 AND L80
L100           44 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L99 AND L76
                D KWIC

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:17:53 ON 27 NOV 2006
L101            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND (L55 OR L56 OR L58) AND (L61 OR
                  L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66 OR L67)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:19:28 ON 27 NOV 2006
L102           17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L24)
                  AND (L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L25)
                D KWIC
L103           21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L75 OR L102)

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:20:49 ON 27 NOV 2006
L104         3033 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
                E ALLERGEN/CT
                E E3+ALL
L105         7593 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGEN/CT
                E ALLERGY/CT
                E E3+ALL
L106       102270 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGY/CT
L107       142995 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERG?
                E POLLEN/CT
L108        76847 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
                E DUST/CT
                E DUST MIT/CT
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L109          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L104 AND (L105 OR L106 OR L107) AND L108
                D KWIC
L110         25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2A)PHENOL?
                OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L111          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND (L105 OR L106 OR L107 OR L108)
                D KWIC
L112          3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L109 OR L111)
L113         59 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L104 AND (L105 OR L106 OR L107 OR L108)
                D KWIC
L114         23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L113 AND L57
                D KWIC
L115      13004 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L105 OR L106 OR L107)(L)L57
L116         18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L113 AND L115
                D KWIC
L117         14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L116 AND ?POLY?\
L118         14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L116 AND ?POLY?
                D KWIC
L119         17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L118 OR L112)

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:25:51 ON 27 NOV 2006
L120         22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND ?POLY?
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
                D KWIC 4
L121          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND ?PHENOL?
                D KWIC
                D KWIC L120 1
                D KWIC L120 2
                D KWIC L120 3
                D KWIC L120 4
                D KWIC L120 5
                D KWIC L120 6
                D KWIC L120 7
                D KWIC L120 9
                D KWIC L120 8
                D KWIC L120 10
                D KWIC L120 11
                D KWIC L120 12
                D KWIC L120 13
                D KWIC L120 14
                D KWIC L120 15
                D KWIC L120 16
                D KWIC L120 17
                D KWIC L120 18
                D KWIC L120 19
                D KWIC L120 20
                D KWIC L120 21
                D KWIC L120 22
L122         13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2A)PHENOL?
                OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L123          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L122 AND (L77 OR L78)
L124          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L122 AND (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86)


     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:30:32 ON 27 NOV 2006
L125          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 AND (L55 OR L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59
                OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66 OR L67)
                D KWIC
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:31:31 ON 27 NOV 2006
                D SCAN TI L103

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:32:03 ON 27 NOV 2006
L126           18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L60 OR L125)
                  D KWIC
L127           18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L126 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L128           11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L127 AND ?POLY?
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
                  D KWIC 6
                  D KWIC 7
                  D KWIC 8
                  D KWIC 9
                  D KWIC 10
                  D KWIC 11
L*** DEL   28175 S L127 AND ?PHENOL? OR ?VINYL?
L129            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L127 AND (?PHENOL? OR ?VINYL?)
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
                  D KWIC 6
                  D KWIC 7

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:36:41 ON 27 NOV 2006
                D KWIC L96
                D KWIC L96 2
                D KWIC L96 3
                D KWIC L96 4
                D KWIC L96 5
                D KWIC L96 6
                D KWIC L96 7
                D KWIC L96 8

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:37:33 ON 27 NOV 2006
L*** DEL      17 S L119
L130            8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L119 AND (?PHENOL? OR ?VINYL?)
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
                  D KWIC 6
                  D KWIC 7
                  D KWIC 8
L131            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L119 NOT L130
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
                  D KWIC 6
                  D KWIC 7
                  D KWIC 8
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                D KWIC 9

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:40:08 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:41:26 ON 27 NOV 2006
L132          50 SEA SSS SAM L8
L133          50 SEA SSS SAM L8
                 E POLYVINYLPHENOL/CN
L134           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL/CN
                 D TOT SDCN DCSE
L135          30 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RA0VG2/DCN
L136           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  199551-0-0-0/DCRE
L137        1716 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL?/BIX OR POLYVINYL/BIX(2A)PH
                 ENOL?/BIX OR POLY/BIX(2A)VINYL/BIX(2A)PHENOL?/BIX
                 D QUE L69
L138        1524 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL?/BIX OR POLYVINYL/BIX(2A)PH
                 ENOL?/BIX OR POLY/BIX(2A)VINYL/BIX(2A)PHENOL?/ABEX
L139        1780 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L132 OR L133 OR L134 OR L135 OR L136 OR
                 L137 OR L138)
L140          35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L139 AND (ALLERG? OR POLLEN? OR DUST?)/BIX,
                 ABEX
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
                 D KWIC  3

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:44:51 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:45:06 ON 27
     NOV 2006
L141          82 DUP REM L53 L103 L129 L96 L130 L140 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                       ANSWERS '1-28' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                       ANSWERS '29-37' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                       ANSWERS '38-47' FROM FILE EMBASE
                       ANSWERS '48-55' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                       ANSWERS '56-82' FROM FILE WPIX

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:45:36 ON 27 NOV 2006
L142          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L140 NOT (PY>2004 OR AY>2004 OR PRY>2004)
L143          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L140 NOT L142
                 D BIB
                 D BIB 2
                 D BIB 3
                 D BIB 4
                 D BIB 5
                 D BIB 6
                 D BIB 7
                 D BIB 8
                 D BIB 9
                 D BIB 10
                 D BIB 11
                 D BIB 12
                 D BIB 13
                 SEL AN L143 10-20
L144          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (2004-132657/AN OR 2004-329515/AN OR
                 2004-344857/AN OR 2004-747900/AN OR 2005-066092/AN OR 2005-1875
                 86/AN OR 2005-337913/AN OR 2005-344979/AN OR 2005-376848/AN OR
                 2005-410561/AN OR 2005-461487/AN) AND L143
L145           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L144 AND L142
L146          26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L142 OR L144)
                 D KWIC
```

```
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
                D KWIC 4
                D KWIC 5
                D KWIC 6

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:48:14 ON 27 NOV 2006
L147          6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L130 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
L148          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L130 NOT L147
                D BIB
                D BIB 2
                D BIB L147
                D BIB L147 2
                D BIB L147 3
                D BIB L147 4
                D BIB L147 5

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:49:20 ON 27 NOV 2006
L149          7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
L150          3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 NOT L149
                D BIB
                D BIB 2
                D BIB 3
                D BIB L149
                D BIB L149 2
                D BIB L149 3

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:50:38 ON 27 NOV 2006
L151          9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L129 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
L152          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L129 NOT L151
                D KWIC L129

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:30 ON 27 NOV 2006
L153         14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L103 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
L154          7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L103 NOT L153
                D BIB
                D BIB 2
                D BIB 3
                D BIB 4
                D BIB 5
                D BIB 6
                D BIB 7
                D KWIC L153
                D KWIC L153 2
                D KWIC L153 3
                D KWIC L153 4
                D KWIC L153 5
L155          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  24979-30-2/RN
L156       1798 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  24979-70-2/RN
                D KWIC
L157         26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L156 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19
                OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25)
                D KWIC
L158         21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L157 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
L159          5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L157 NOT L158
                D BIB
                D BIB 2
```

```
                D BIB 3
                D BIB 4
                D BIB 5
L160         31 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L158 OR L153)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:55:47 ON 27 NOV 2006
L161          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L156
L162          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  24979-70-2/RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:56:03 ON 27 NOV 2006
L163          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  24979-70-2

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:56:11 ON 27 NOV 2006
L164          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L163
L165          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L164 AND (ALLERG? OR POLLEN? OR DUST?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:56:39 ON 27 NOV 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:56:52 ON 27
     NOV 2006
L166         75 DUP REM L53 L160 L129 L149 L147 L146 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-36' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWERS '37-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                    ANSWERS '46-52' FROM FILE EMBASE
                    ANSWERS '53-58' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                    ANSWERS '59-75' FROM FILE WPIX

=> file hcaplus
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Nov 2006  VOL 145 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Nov 2006  (20061126/ED)

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 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> file medline embase biosis wpix
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```

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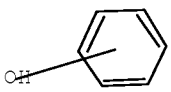
=> d que l53
L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (US2003-695459/AP OR US2003-695459/PRN)
L43 3859 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("SUZUKI SYUUICHI"/AU OR "SUZUKI SYUZI"/AU OR "SUZUKI T"/AU OR "SUZUKI T A"/AU OR "SUZUKI T K"/AU OR "SUZUKI T M"/AU OR "SUZUKI T S"/AU OR "SUZUKI T S SATO H"/AU OR "SUZUKI T Y"/AU)
L44 167 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("SUZUKI TARO"/AU OR "SUZUKI TAROU"/AU)
L45 4026 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L43 OR L44)
L46 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "TERAMOTO M"/AU
L47 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "TERAMOTO MITSUHITO"/AU
L48 25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L46 OR L47)
L49 45 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "FUJIMORI Y"/AU
L50 25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "FUJIMORI YOJI"/AU
L51 70 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L49 OR L50)
L52 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L45 AND (L48 OR L51)) OR (L48 AND L51)
L53 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L1 OR L52)

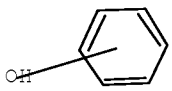
=> d que l160
L3 1138785 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
L8 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L10 101421 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L8
L11 101404 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L10/COM
L14 146181 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
L15 32773 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALLERGY+OLD,NT/CT
L16 288520 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "ANTIBODIES AND IMMUNOGLOBULINS"+OLD,NT/CT
L17 36578 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALLERGY?/CT
L18 11556 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALLERGENS/CT
L19 9234 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLLEN/CT
L20 10786 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLLEN?/CT
L21 50065 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DUST+NT/CT
L22 4135 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "DUST (L) AIRBORNE"+OLD/CT
L23 1542 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DERMATOPHAGOIDES+OLD,NT/CT
L24 69213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (ALLERG?)
L25 170666 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLLEN? OR DUST?
L28 2596334 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L30 37100 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L24)) (L) L28
L31 127 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L30
L32 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L25)
L33 1440 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLY(VINYLPHENOL)"/CT
L34 847 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYVINYLPHENOL?

```
L35           5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L33 OR L34) AND L30
L36          12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L32)
L37           2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 NOT L32
L38          12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L32 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37)
L71        2352 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(
                2A)PHENOL? OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L72           7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L71 AND L30
L73          14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L72 OR L38)
L74           6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (L34 OR L71)
L75          14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L74 OR L73)
L102         17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
                L18 OR L24) AND (L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L25)
L103         21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L75 OR L102)
L153         14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L103 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004
                OR PRY<2004)
L156       1798 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  24979-70-2/RN
L157         26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L156 AND (L15 OR L16 OR L17
                OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25)
L158         21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L157 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004
                OR PRY<2004)
L160         31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L158 OR L153)

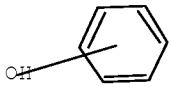

=> d que l129
L3      1138785 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PMS/CI
L8              STR
```




```
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L10       101421 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L8
L11       101404 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10/COM
L54         1301 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L55        22614 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGENS/CT
L56       211902 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYPERSENSITIVITY+NT/CT
L57      2190058 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L58       118316 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ALLERG?)
L59        22289 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L55 OR L56 OR L58) (L) L57
L60           17 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L59
L61         9854 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN/CT
L62         9316 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL"
                /CT
L63         9316 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL"
                /CT
L64        14241 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST/CT
L65        14488 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST+NT/CT
L66          444 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PYROGLYPHIDAE+NT/CT
L67        38419 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L69            6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(
                2A)PHENOL? OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L125           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 AND (L55 OR L56 OR L57 OR
                L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66 OR
                L67)
L126          18 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L60 OR L125)
```

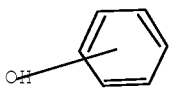
```
L127         18 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L126 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003
                OR PRY<2003)
L129          9 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L127 AND (?PHENOL? OR
                ?VINYL?)


=> d que l149
L3      1138785 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PMS/CI
L8              STR
```



```
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L10      101421 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L8
L11      101404 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10/COM
L57     2190058 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L76       13140 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L77       17399 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGEN/CT
L78      121812 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERG?
L80       16918 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L77 OR L78)(L)L57
L81          65 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L80 AND L76
L82        3477 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN/CT
L83        2139 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "POLLEN ANTIGEN"/CT
L84        7393 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DUST/CT
L85        2261 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HOUSE DUST ALLERGEN"/CT
L86       37007 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L87           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR
                L85 OR L86)
L88          43 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR
                PRY<2003)
L89          22 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 NOT L88
L90           4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (2003181869/AN OR 2003226654/AN
                 OR 2003331810/AN OR 2004037111/AN) AND L89
L91          47 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L88 OR L90)
L94          10 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND (L77 OR L78) AND (L82
                OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86)
L95           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND L94
L96          10 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L87 OR L94 OR L95)
L149          7 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR
                PRY<2004)


=> d que l147
L3      1138785 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PMS/CI
L8              STR
```

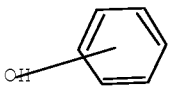


```
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
```

```
L10      101421 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L8
L11      101404 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10/COM
L57     2190058 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?)
L104       3033 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L105       7593 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGEN/CT
L106     102270 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERGY/CT
L107     142995 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALLERG?
L108      76847 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN? OR DUST?
L109          1 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L104 AND (L105 OR L106 OR
                L107) AND L108
L110         25 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL? OR POLYVINYL(2
                A)PHENOL? OR POLY(2A)VINYL(2A)PHENOL?
L111          2 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND (L105 OR L106 OR L107
                OR L108)
L112          3 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L109 OR L111)
L113         59 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L104 AND (L105 OR L106 OR L107
                OR L108)
L115      13004 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L105 OR L106 OR L107)(L)L57
L116         18 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L113 AND L115
L118         14 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L116 AND ?POLY?
L119         17 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L118 OR L112)
L130          8 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L119 AND (?PHENOL? OR ?VINYL?)

L147          6 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L130 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004
                OR PRY<2004)


=> d que l146
L8              STR
```




```
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L132         50 SEA FILE=WPIX SSS SAM L8
L133         50 SEA FILE=WPIX SSS SAM L8
L134          1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL/CN
L135         30 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RA0VG2/DCN
L136          0 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  199551-0-0-0/DCRE
L137       1716 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL?/BIX OR POLYVINYL
                /BIX(2A)PHENOL?/BIX OR POLY/BIX(2A)VINYL/BIX(2A)PHENOL?/BIX
L138       1524 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPHENOL?/BIX OR POLYVINYL
                /BIX(2A)PHENOL?/BIX OR POLY/BIX(2A)VINYL/BIX(2A)PHENOL?/ABEX
L139       1780 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L132 OR L133 OR L134 OR L135 OR
                L136 OR L137 OR L138)
L140         35 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L139 AND (ALLERG? OR POLLEN? OR
                DUST?)/BIX,ABEX
L142         15 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L140 NOT (PY>2004 OR AY>2004 OR
                PRY>2004)
L143         20 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L140 NOT L142
L144         11 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (2004-132657/AN OR 2004-329515/AN
                 OR 2004-344857/AN OR 2004-747900/AN OR 2005-066092/AN OR
                2005-187586/AN OR 2005-337913/AN OR 2005-344979/AN OR 2005-3768
                48/AN OR 2005-410561/AN OR 2005-461487/AN) AND L143
L146         26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L142 OR L144)
```

```
=> file stnguide
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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 24, 2006 (20061124/UP).

=> dup rem l53,l160,l129,l149,l147,l146
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L160
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L129
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L149
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L147
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L146
L167         75 DUP REM L53 L160 L129 L149 L147 L146 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-36' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                ANSWERS '37-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWERS '46-52' FROM FILE EMBASE
                ANSWERS '53-58' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                ANSWERS '59-75' FROM FILE WPIX

=> d ibib abs hitind hitstr retable l167 1-36;d iall l167 37-58;d all abeq tech
l167 59-75

L167 ANSWER 1 OF 75  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:394523  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         142:417211
TITLE:                   Allergen inhibitor, allergen-inhibiting methods,
                         fibers, and sheets
INVENTOR(S):             Suzuki, Taro; Teramoto, Mitsuhito;
                         Fujimori, Yoji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Japan
SOURCE:                  U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp.
                         CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    -------------------    --------
     US 2005095222        A1    20050505    US 2003-695459         20031029 <--
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-695459 20031029 <--

AB The allergen inhibitor of this invention comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an aromatic hydroxy compound, an alkali metal carbonate, alum, lauryl benzene sulfonate, lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, and a divalent or more sulfate having either or both of a polyoxyethylene chain and a polyethylene chain in the mol. thereof. An allergen inhibiting solution contained poly-4-vinyl phenol 3, ion-exchanged water 48.5, and Et alc. 48.5%. The soluble was introduced into trigger-type sprays container (about 0.8 mL sprays by spraying once).

IC ICM A61K031-765
ICS A61K031-185

INCL 424078370; 514553000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

L167 ANSWER 2 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:522447 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:48209

TITLE: Aqueous *allergen inhibitors*

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Taro; Teramoto, Kazushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005154955	A2	20050616	JP 2003-396095	20031126 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-396095 20031126 <--

AB The invention relates to an aqueous *allergen inhibitor* suitable for applying it to household materials, for inactivation of *allergens*, e.g. *pollens*, *dusts*, ticks, etc., wherein the aqueous *allergen inhibitor* is characterized by containing water-insol. *allergen inhibitor*, especially aromatic hydroxy compound, dissolved in a solution with pH ≥ 12. For example, poly-4-vinylphenol 20 and sodium polyacrylate 10 parts were dissolved in NaOH solution (PH 14) 70 parts to give an aqueous *allergen inhibitor*.

IC ICM D06M013-152

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST *polyvinylphenol allergen inhibitor*; arom hydroxy compd *allergen inhibitor*

IT *Allergens*
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Der p 1 (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, 1); aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

IT *Allergy inhibitors*
(aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

IT *Allergens*
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

IT Hydroxy compounds
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aryl; aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

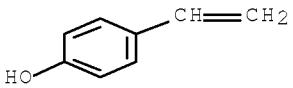
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol *25619-78-7*,
Poly(L-Tyrosine) *25667-16-7*
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol *25619-78-7*,
Poly(L-Tyrosine) *25667-16-7*
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aqueous *allergen inhibitors* especially containing aromatic hydroxy compds.)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O

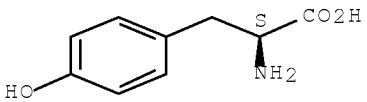


RN 25619-78-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

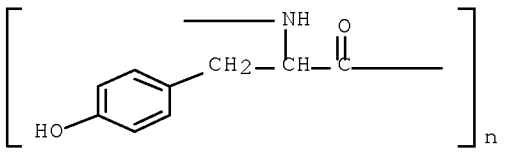
CM 1

CRN 60-18-4
CMF C9 H11 N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25667-16-7 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[imino[(1S)-1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl]] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L167 ANSWER 3 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:368146 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:406011
TITLE: Washfast antiviral agents containing water-insoluble phenols, removal of virus using them, antiviral goods, and apparatus equipped with antiviral filters
INVENTOR(S): Suga, Ryosuke; Inagaki, Jun; Kato, Akira; Nakajima, Takahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

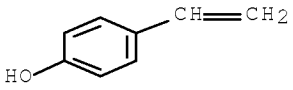
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005112748	A2	20050428	JP 2003-346826	20031006 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-346826	20031006 <--

AB Title agents, useful for antiviral fibers, sheets, air cleaners, etc., contain water-insol. aromatic hydroxy compds. having ≥1 phenolic OH as active ingredients (dissolved in alcs. and optionally water). Thus, aqueous EtOH solution of poly(4-vinylphenol) with mol. weight 8000 was sprayed on glass fiber filter and dried, which inactivated 72.5% influenza virus.

IC ICM A01N061-00
ICS A61L009-01; A61L009-14; A61L009-16; B01D039-14; F24F007-00
CC 5-2 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
Section cross-reference(s): 40, 47, 59, 63
IT Filtration
(*dust*; washfast antiviral agents containing poly(vinylphenol) or polytyrosine for various goods and apparatus)
IT Solid wastes
(filter *dust*; washfast antiviral agents containing poly(vinylphenol) or polytyrosine for various goods and apparatus)
IT *Dust*
(filter; washfast antiviral agents containing poly(vinylphenol) or polytyrosine for various goods and apparatus)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol) 25619-78-7, Poly(L-tyrosine) 25667-16-7
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(washfast antiviral agents containing poly(vinylphenol) or polytyrosine for various goods and apparatus)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(washfast antiviral agents containing poly(vinylphenol) or polytyrosine for various goods and apparatus)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 4 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:179185 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:246307
TITLE: Water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Taro; Teramoto, Moroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005053820	A2	20050303	JP 2003-285189	20030801 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-285189	20030801 <--

AB Title agents, which do not soil carpets, furniture, etc., are manufactured by dispersing water-insol. *allergen*-deactivating agents in aqueous solns. with pH 7-13 in the presence of emulsifying agents. Thus, aqueous dispersion containing poly(4-vinylphenol) and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether significantly reduced the amount of Derp1 *allergen*.

IC ICM A61K045-00
ICS A61K031-05; A61P037-08; C09K003-00; A61K031-765; A61K038-00
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
ST *allergen* deactivator polyvinylphenol polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether emulsifier; water based *allergen* deactivator polyvinylphenol
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymers; water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)
IT Emulsifying agents
(water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)
IT *Allergens*
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol) 25619-78-7, Poly(L-tyrosine) 25667-16-7
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)
IT 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 9016-45-9, Polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether

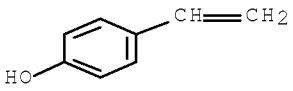
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-based, wash-fast, *allergen*-deactivating agents containing aromatic polymers and emulsifiers)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 5 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857467 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:337883
TITLE: Novel antiallergen filter, process for producing the same and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Inagaki, Jun; Suga, Ryosuke; Nakajima, Takahiro; *Teramoto, Mitsuhito*; *Suzuki, Taro*
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087291	A1	20041014	WO 2004-JP4281	20040326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2004290922	A2	20041021	JP 2003-90164	20030328
CN 1767881	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008590	20040326

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-90164 A 20030328

AB Disclosed is an antiallergen filter characterized in that a water-insol. high-mol. weight antiallergen agent having phenolic hydroxyl group and a moisture-

absorbing material are carried by a filter. Because of using the water-insol. high-mol. weight substance as an antiallergen agent, the above-described antiallergen filter is free from a problem that the antiallergen agent flows off or drops out of the filter due to moisture in the atmospheric, etc. even in highly humid environment or the like. Since the filter carries the moisture-absorbing material, moisture required in adsorbing and capturing an allergen and inactivating its allergic activity can be effectively held on the filter. Thus, this antiallergen filter can effectively exert its antiallergen function over a prolonged period of time. A mixture containing poly-4-vinylphenol, moisture-absorbing polymer, and water-including iso-Pr alc. was applied to a polypropylene fiber to obtain an antiallergen filter. The obtained filter was tested for removal of tick-derived antigen Der f1. Also, an air purification system having the antiallergen filter was fabrication.

IC ICM B01D039-14
ICS B01J020-22

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 59

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Matsushita Seiko Co Ltd	2000			JP 20005531 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2001			JP 2001269518 A	HCAPLUS
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200310089 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200379554 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200379756 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200381727 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200381842 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200382581 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200393209 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200396615 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200396670 A	
Shinto Fine Kabushiki K	2002			JP 2002326944 A	

L167 ANSWER 6 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1127229 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:61549
TITLE: Air cleaner with functional filter and its manufacturing method
INVENTOR(S): Inagaki, Jun; Kato, Ryo; Suga, Ryosuke; Nakajima, Takahiro; Mori, Yutaka; Souma, Naotsugu; Hashiguchi, Kohei; Gensui, Kazuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004110593	A1	20041223	WO 2004-JP4286	20040326 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,

BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

JP 2005000813	A2	20050106	JP 2003-167552		20030612 <--
JP 2005007345	A2	20050113	JP 2003-176492		20030620 <--
JP 2005007346	A2	20050113	JP 2003-176493		20030620 <--
CN 1805776	A	20060719	CN 2004-80016352		20040326 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-167552	A	20030612 <--
			JP 2003-176492	A	20030620 <--
			JP 2003-176493	A	20030620 <--

AB An air cleaner, in which an inlet port and an outlet port are formed, an antiallergic filter having an aromatic hydroxyl compound is installed in the air flow passage of an air blow means in a body, and the inlet port is formed at the front lower part of the air cleaner, whereby *pollen* and dead tick near a floor surface can be efficiently sucked to inactivate antiallergic activation. A treating solution is conditioned by dissolving and/or dispersing a H2O soluble material and a H2O insol. material in the mixed solvent of H2O, cellosolves and/or carbitols. A functional filter can be manufactured by adding the treatment solution to a filter base material. An air cleaner device is formed by disposing the functional filter between the inlet port and the outlet port for air or H2O. An air cleaning filter is formed by adding ≥2 raw materials selected from a raw material having antiallergic properties, a raw material having antibacterial properties, a raw material having antivirus properties, and a raw material having mildewproofing properties. The air cleaning device is formed by disposing the air cleaning filter between the inlet port and the outlet port for air.

IC ICM B01D046-00
ICS B01D046-46; B01D039-14; F24F007-00; A62B018-02

CC 59-6 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 10, 61

ST indoor air cleaner filter cleaning *pollen* pollution antiallergic; antibacterial activity

IT Air conditioners
Air conditioning
Air filters
Air purification apparatus
Allergy inhibitors
Antibacterial agents
Antiviral agents
Cleaning apparatus
Pollen
Solvents
(air cleaner with functional filter and its manufacturing method)

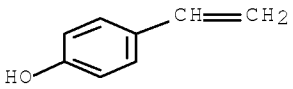
IT 110-80-5 111-90-0, Carbitol *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(air cleaner with functional filter and its manufacturing method)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(air cleaner with functional filter and its manufacturing method)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Duskin Co Ltd	2000			JP 2000167326 A	HCAPLUS
Hitachi Ltd	1989			JP 64-70628 A	
Matsushita Electric Ind	1989			JP 01-315356 A	
Matsushita Electric Ind	2000			JP 200015024 A	
Matsushita Seiko Co Ltd	1993			JP 05-76715 A	
Mitsubishi Electric Cor	1990			JP 02-115053 A	
Mizo Denki Kogyo Kabush	1995			JP 07-198178 A	
Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd	2003			JP 200381727 A	

L167 ANSWER 7 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:409959 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:408352
TITLE: *Allergen*-reducing floor polishes
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Moroshi; Suzuki, Taro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004143266	A2	20040520	JP 2002-308806	20021023 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-308806	20021023 <--

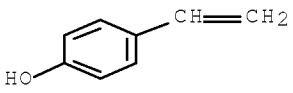
AB The polishes decrease 40 ng/m2 *allergens* on floors to ≤10 ng/m2. Polyethylene wax 5, acrylate ester copolymer 15, carrageenan 0.5, EtOH 2.5, p-polyvinylphenol 1, disodium lauryldiphenyl ether disulfonate 2, and H2O 74 parts were mixed to give a floor polish, which was applied to residential floors to show decrease of blood IgE in asthmatic patients.

IC ICM C09G001-00
ICS C09G001-04; C09G001-10
CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST floor polish *allergen* decrease polyvinylphenol sulfonate; lauryldiphenyl ether sulfonate floor polish *allergen* decrease
IT *Allergens*
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(*allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT Alums
Tannins
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT *Allergy*
(*allergic* asthma, treatment; *allergen*-reducing

floor polishes)
IT Asthma
(*allergic*, treatment; *allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT Human
(*allergy* treatment; *allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT Polishing materials
(floor; *allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT Phenols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; *allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT 151-41-7D, Lauryl sulfate, salts 10102-71-3, Sodium aluminum sulfate *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-vinylphenol) 26183-44-8D, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, salts 27176-87-0D, Laurylbenzenesulfonic acid, salts 28519-02-0 29656-58-4, Hydroxybenzoic acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-vinylphenol)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen*-reducing floor polishes)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 8 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:216894 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:243356
TITLE: Allergen-lowering wipes containing allergen-inactivating components
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Moroshi; *Suzuki, Taro*; *Fujimori, Yoji*
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003081842	A2	20030319	JP 2001-303259	20010928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-390500 A	20001222

	JP 2001-37257	A	20010214
	JP 2001-128114	A	20010425
	JP 2001-193104	A	20010626

AB The invention provides a wipe sheet for decreasing allergen, e.g. dust mite, from daily commodities, wherein the wipe sheet contains an allergen-inactivating component, e.g. metal carbonate, alum, lauryl benzene sulfonate, laurylsulfate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, phosphate, zinc sulfate, tin acetate, and aromatic hydroxy compound, etc., impregnated in a base sheet. Sodium polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate solution was applied to a nonwoven fabric sheet (KP8340) to obtain an allergen-lowering wipe.

IC ICM A61K031-77
ICS A61K009-70; A61K031-095; A61K031-7028; A61K031-765; A61K033-06; A61K033-30; A61K045-00; A61P011-06; A61P017-00; A61P027-16; A61P037-08

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

L167 ANSWER 9 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214568 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:243352
TITLE: Allergen-lowering face mask
INVENTOR(S): *Fujimori, Yoji*; *Suzuki, Taro*; Teramoto, Moroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003079756	A2	20030318	JP 2001-334562	20011031
JP 3838899	B2	20061025		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 2000-390500	A	20001222
	JP 2001-37257	A	20010214
	JP 2001-128114	A	20010425
	JP 2001-193106	A	20010626

AB The invention provides a face mask for cutting out from allergen, e.g. pollen, wherein the mask has fiber material containing an allergen- inactivating component, e.g. metal carbonate, alum, lauryl benzene sulfonate, laurylsulfate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, phosphate, zinc sulfate, tin acetate, and aromatic hydroxy compound, etc. Polytyrosine-containing solution was sprayed to a polyester nonwoven fabric to obtain an allergen-lowering face mask.

IC ICM A62B018-02
ICS A61K031-05; A61K033-06; A61K047-32; A61K047-48

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

L167 ANSWER 10 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29522 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:78541
TITLE: Wiping sheets for removal of allergens from carpets
INVENTOR(S): *Suzuki, Taro*; Teramoto, Moroshi; *Fujimori, Yoji*
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2003010089	A2	20030114	JP 2001-303255		20010928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-390500	A	20001222
			JP 2001-37257	A	20010214
			JP 2001-128114	A	20010425

AB The sheets are impregnated with allergen-decreasing substances. A nonwoven fabric was impregnated with an aqueous solution of polyoxyethylene lauryl ether Na sulfate to give a sheet, which removed mite allergens from carpets.

IC ICM A47L013-16
ICS A61K009-70; A61K031-05; A61K031-095; A61K031-77; A61K033-00; A61K033-10; A61K033-24; A61K033-30; A61K033-42; A61P037-08; D06M013-07; A47L013-17

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 40

L167 ANSWER 11 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258244 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:272937
TITLE: Fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Moroshi; Suzuki, Taro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2003096615	A2	20030403	JP 2001-303258		20010928 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-390500	A	20001222 <--
			JP 2001-37257	A	20010214 <--
			JP 2001-128114	A	20010425 <--
			JP 2001-215364	A	20010716 <--

AB The fibers are obtained from polymers prepared from monomers having *allergen*-reducing components (e.g., aromatic hydroxy compds.). The *allergen*-reducing capability of the fibers can be recovered by washing, heating, or treating with vacuum cleaners. Thus, pellets containing PET and poly(p-vinylphenol) (Maruka Lyncur M) were melt spun to give fibers showing a lower mite level when compared with PET fibers.

IC ICM D01F001-10
ICS A61L009-01; A61L009-16; D01F006-92

CC 40-2 (Textiles and Fibers)

ST polyvinylphenol PET fiber *allergen* redn; mite redn
polyvinylphenol PET fiber

IT Alkali metal compounds
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbonates; *allergen*-reducing agents for treatment of fibers)

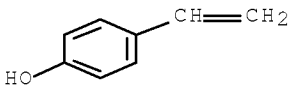
IT Acari
(fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)

IT *Allergens*
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)

IT Polyester fibers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)
IT Polyesters, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibers; fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-vinylphenol)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Maruka Lyncur M; fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)
IT 151-41-7D, Laurylsulfate, salts 10043-01-3, Alum 26183-44-8D, Polyethylene glycol lauryl ether sulfate, salts 27176-87-0D, Laurylbenzenesulfonic acid, salts
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen*-reducing agents for treatment of fibers)
IT 25038-59-9, PET polyester, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibers; fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-vinylphenol)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Maruka Lyncur M; fibers with *allergen*-reducing capability)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 12 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:217196 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:239710
TITLE: Treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry and method for laundry of fiber products using the same
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Taro; Teramoto, Kazushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 2003082581 A2 20030319 JP 2002-96380 20020329 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-128114 A 20010425 <--
JP 2001-193106 A 20010626 <--

AB The treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents, such as an aromatic hydroxy compound The *allergen* reduction agent [e.g., poly(4-vinylphenol)]-containing treatment agents was adding in ≥1 process selected from after the washing process, in and after rinse process in laundry to adsorb the *allergen* reduction agent on the fiber products (e.g., PET fabrics).

IC ICM D06M015-233
ICS C11D001-14; C11D001-22; C11D001-29; C11D003-04; C11D003-06; C11D003-10; C11D003-20; C11D003-34; C11D003-37; D06L001-12; D06M013-152

CC 45-5 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
Section cross-reference(s): 5

ST *allergen* reducing agent laundry fiber product; hydroxy compd arom *allergen* reducing agent

IT Carbonates, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkali metal salts; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* reducing agents; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT Polyesters, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(fabric; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT Polyester fibers, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(fabrics; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT Fibers
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(products; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT *Allergens*
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reducing; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT Laundering
(treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT 151-41-7, Lauryl sulfate 10043-67-1, Aluminum potassium sulfate *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol) 26183-44-8, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate 27176-87-0D, Laurylbenzenesulfonic acid, salts
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* reducing agents; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT 25038-59-9, PET, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(fabric; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for

laundry of fiber products)

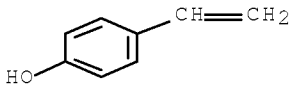
IT 301-04-2, Lead acetate 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* reducing agents; treatment agents containing *allergen* reducing agents for laundry of fiber products)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 13 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1106659 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:385178
TITLE: Method of treatment using interferon-tau
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Chih-Ping; Villarete, Lorelie H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 884,741.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2005226845	A1	20051013	US 2005-40706	20050121	
US 2004247565	A1	20041209	US 2004-825068	20040414	<--
US 2005118137	A1	20050602	US 2004-825382	20040414	<--
US 2005118138	A1	20050602	US 2004-825457	20040414	<--
US 2005142109	A1	20050630	US 2004-824710	20040414	<--
US 7083782	B2	20060801			
US 2005084478	A1	20050421	US 2004-884741	20040702	<--
CA 2558803	AA	20050922	CA 2005-2558803	20050309	
WO 2005087254	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US7887	20050309	
WO 2005087254	A3	20060202			

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005201981	A1	20050915	US 2005-78608	20050310
AU 2005221710	A1	20050922	AU 2005-221710	20050310
CA 2558645	AA	20050922	CA 2005-2558645	20050310
WO 2005087255	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US8314	20050310
WO 2005087255	A3	20060420		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM,
SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, US
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005265968	A1	20051201	US 2005-112369	20050422 <--
US 2006134750	A1	20060622	US 2005-298972	20051209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-552279P	P	20040310
US 2004-824710	A2	20040414
US 2004-825068	A2	20040414
US 2004-825382	A2	20040414
US 2004-825457	A2	20040414
US 2004-884741	A2	20040702
US 2000-219128P	P	20000719 <--
JP 2000-317160	A	20001017 <--
US 2001-910406	A2	20010719 <--
US 2005-40706	A	20050121
WO 2005-US7887	W	20050309
US 2005-78608	A2	20050310
WO 2005-US8314	W	20050310
US 2005-112369	A2	20050422

AB Methods of treating a disease or condition responsive to interleukin-10 therapy in a mammal are provided. In one form, a method includes orally administering a therapeutically effective amount of interferon tau to the mammal. In other forms of the invention, the method includes administering a second therapeutic agent to the mammal in addition to interleukin-10 either simultaneously or sequentially.

IC ICM A61K038-21
INCL 424085400
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2, 63

IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors
Allergy
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibiotics
Anticoagulants
Antimalarials
Antiphospholipid syndrome
Antipsychotics
Antiviral agents
Atherosclerosis
Bos taurus
Calcium channel blockers

Combination chemotherapy
Cytotoxic agents
Human
Immunomodulators
Immunosuppressants
Intestine
Mammalia
Meat
Milk
Multiple sclerosis
Nut (seed)
Ovis aries
Platelet aggregation inhibitors
Pollen
Psoriasis
Rheumatoid arthritis
Transplant rejection
Triticum aestivum
Vegetable
β-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(method of treatment using interferon-tau)

IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
Coal tar
Corticosteroids, biological studies
Heat-shock proteins
Myelin basic protein
Ovalbumin
Retinoids
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of treatment using interferon-tau)

IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, against TNF-α factor; method of treatment using interferon-tau)

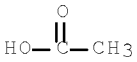
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 53-03-2, Prednisone 59-05-2, Methotrexate 118-42-3 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 129-06-6, Coumadin 378-44-9, Betamethasone 446-86-6, Azathioprine 1143-38-0, Anthralin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 59865-13-3, Cyclosporine 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene *147245-92-9*, Glatiramer acetate 679809-58-6, Lovenox
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of treatment using interferon-tau)

IT *147245-92-9*, Glatiramer acetate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of treatment using interferon-tau)

RN 147245-92-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamic acid, polymer with L-alanine, L-lysine and L-tyrosine, acetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



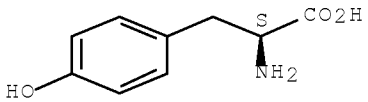
CM 2

CRN 28704-27-0
CMF (C9 H11 N O3 . C6 H14 N2 O2 . C5 H9 N O4 . C3 H7 N O2)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 60-18-4
CMF C9 H11 N O3

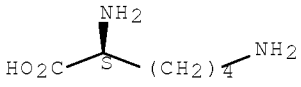
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



CM 4

CRN 56-87-1
CMF C6 H14 N2 O2

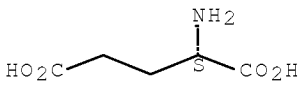
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 5

CRN 56-86-0
CMF C5 H9 N O4

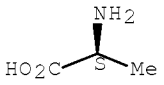
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 6

CRN 56-41-7
CMF C3 H7 N O2

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L167 ANSWER 14 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:299582 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:356632
TITLE: *Allergen*-reducing fabric products and finish for their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Moroshi; Suzuki, Taro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005089947	A2	20050407	JP 2003-377387	20031106 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-291625 A	20030811 <--

AB The fabric products (e.g. carpet) are treated by a finish which contains *allergen*-reducing agents such as aromatic hydroxy compds. Thus, spraying a mixture of poly(4-vinylphenol) (Mw 8000) 10, polyethylene glycol 2, Eudragit NE 30D (30%) 2, Emulgen 911 (surfactant) 50 and water (50%)-containing solvent 100 parts on the backing of a polyester carpet gave an *allergen*-reducing product.

IC ICM D06M015-233
CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
ST carpet fabric *allergen* reducing agent hydroxy arom compd
IT Hydroxy compounds
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aryl; finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)
IT Polyester fibers, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabrics; finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)
IT Carpets
Textiles
(finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)
IT *Allergens*
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(reduction agents; finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)
IT 9010-88-2, Eudragit NE 30D

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binder; finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)

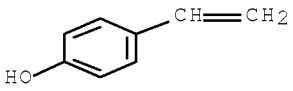
IT 2628-17-3, 4-Vinylphenol *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
25619-78-7, Polytyrosine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(finish for manufacture of *allergen*-reducing fabric products such as carpet)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 15 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:289338 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:38607
TITLE: Novel solid-state spatial light modulator on integrated circuits for high-speed application with electro-optic thin film
AUTHOR(S): *Fujimori, Y.*; Fujii, T.; *Suzuki, T.*; Kimura, H.; Fuchikami, T.; Nakamura, T.; Takasu, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Composite Devices Research and Development Center, ROHM Co., Ltd., 21, Saiin Mizosaki-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto, 617-8585, Japan
SOURCE: Technical Digest - International Electron Devices Meeting (2005) 957-960
CODEN: TDIMD5; ISSN: 0163-1918
PUBLISHER: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Novel solid-state spatial light modulator (SLM) is developed by using an electrooptic thin film technol. The use of sol-gel technique makes it possible to fabricate optically smooth 800nm-thick lead zirconate titanate (PZT) films. It shows large electrooptic effects $\Delta n = 0.02$ with the fastest switching response of 12ns that have ever been reported. The prototype 180+180 SLM array on 5mm + 5mm-size chip demonstrates 2-dimensional displays with the 3 primary colors.

CC 76-14 (Electric Phenomena)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Efron, U	1995		449	Spatial light modula	

Nakao, Y	1995	6	23	Integrated Ferroelec	HCAPLUS
Park, J	2002	41	1813	Jpn J Appl Phys	HCAPLUS

L167 ANSWER 16 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:18019 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:60997
TITLE: Fibers with good degradability of *allergens*
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Kazushi; Suzuki, Taro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2004003040	A2	20040108	JP 2002-124660		20020425 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-128114	A	20010425 <--
			JP 2001-193106	A	20010626 <--
			JP 2002-96375	A	20020329 <--

AB The fibers are characterized in that *allergens* are decomposed or deactivated at absolute humidity ≤50 g/m3 on the fibers. Thus, immersing a PET fabric in a solution containing an anionic surfactant (Emal 2F Needle), 4-vinylphenol, and polyethylene glycol (moisture absorber), heating for surface-grafting, neutralizing the surface, and drying gave a test fabric showing that the *allergen* content was decreased from 2537 to 359 ng/m2 for 12 h.

IC ICM D06M015-233
ICS D06M014-14; D06M015-53
CC 40-7 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST fiber *allergen* decrease PET vinylphenol graft; polyoxyalkylene moisture absorber fabric *allergen* degrdn
IT Textiles
(cotton, moisture absorber; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)
IT Polyester fibers, uses
Synthetic polymeric fibers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ethylene glycol-terephthalic acid-vinylphenol, graft; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)
IT Polyesters, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fabric; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)
IT Polymer blends
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fabric; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)
IT Polyester fibers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fabrics, blend with polyvinylphenol; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)
IT Polyester fibers, uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fabrics, nonwoven; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT Nonwoven fabrics
(fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT *Allergens*
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(moisture absorber; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT 151-21-3, Emal 2F Needle, uses *24979-70-2*, Maruka Lyncur M
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* deactivator; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT 25619-78-7, Polytyrosine 25667-16-7
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* deactivator; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT 25038-59-9, PET polymer, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fabric; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT 501657-55-2P, Ethylene glycol-terephthalic acid-4-vinylphenol graft copolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fiber, comprised of actual and assumed monomers; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

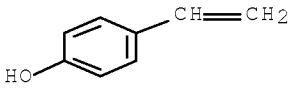
IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(moisture absorber; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

IT *24979-70-2*, Maruka Lyncur M
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*allergen* deactivator; fibers with good degradability of *allergens*)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 17 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1005889 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:287787
TITLE: Anti-allergen agent (Allerbuster)
AUTHOR(S): *Suzuki, Taro*; *Teramoto, Mitsuhito*; Fujiwara, Akihiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: High Functional Plastic Company, Nissui Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Bio Industry (2004), 21(10), 22-27
CODEN: BIINEG; ISSN: 0910-6545
PUBLISHER: Shi Emu Shi Shuppan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review on research on hydrophilic polymers such as polyethylene glycol and vinylphenol polymers which can be used as anti-allergen agents for carpets and textile products infested with mites.
CC 40-0 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 15, 59

L167 ANSWER 18 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:921350 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:386502
TITLE: Allergen-decreasing agents and their application method
INVENTOR(S): *Fujimori, Yoji*; *Suzuki, Taro*; Teramoto, Kazushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003334240	A2	20031125	JP 2002-144648	20020520
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-144648	20020520

AB The allergen-reducing agents are aqueous solns. containing Al2(SO4)3 and Na2SO4. Alternatively, the aqueous solns. contain Al2(SO4)3 and K2SO4, (NH4)2SO4, or Tl2SO4. An aqueous solution containing 1 weight% Na2SO4 and 1 weight% Al2(SO4)3 showed no precipitation after 24-h storage in a refrigerator at 2°. Mite allergen was completely removed from a carpet by spraying with the solution The solution did not stain or deteriorate the soft texture of the carpet.
IC ICM A61L009-14
ICS C09K003-00
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 15, 46

L167 ANSWER 19 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214567 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:233396
TITLE: Hygienic sheet containing allergen inhibitors for controlling acarides in domestic floor mat (Japanese Tatami).
INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Moroshi; *Suzuki, Taro*; *Fujimori, Yoji*
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2003079554	A2	20030318	JP 2001-303256		20010928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-390500	A	20001222
			JP 2001-37257	A	20010214
			JP 2001-128114	A	20010425
			JP 2001-193105	A	20010626

AB The allergen inhibitors are ≥ 1 compound selected from the compds. from the following 3 categories; (1) polymers having functional hydroxy Ph substitutes on the linear chains, (2) a group of compds. consisting of carbonic acid alkali metal salts, alum, laurylbenzene sulfonate salts, lauryl sulfate salts, and polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfuric acid salts, or (3) phosphoric acid salts with zinc sulfate and/or lead acetate. A cleansing unwoven sheet is impregnated with the allergen inhibitors, and the surface of the floor is wiped with the sheet for eliminating microorganisms. The structures of substituents of the polymers are shown in the claim.
IC ICM A47L013-16
ICS A01N025-34; A01N031-04; A01N031-08; A01N037-10; A01N041-04; A01N059-06; A01N059-16; A47L013-17
CC 5-2 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

L167 ANSWER 20 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:972245 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:22417
TITLE: Hybrid microcantilever sensors
INVENTOR(S): Porter, Timothy L.; Macomber, Clay; Eastman, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arizona Board of Regents, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003102218	A2	20031211	WO 2003-US17560	20030603 <--
WO 2003102218	A3	20040415		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,

UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003238869	A1	20031219	AU 2003-238869	20030603	<--
US 2004194534	A1	20041007	US 2003-454344	20030603	<--
US 6823717	B2	20041130			
US 2004211243	A1	20041028	US 2003-454346	20030603	<--
US 6854317	B2	20050215			
EP 1514096	A2	20050316	EP 2003-734383	20030603	<--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

JP 2005528597	T2	20050922	JP 2004-508667	20030603	<--
JP 2005528629	T2	20050922	JP 2004-510454	20030603	<--
CN 1714291	A	20051228	CN 2003-817310	20030603	<--
US 2006053871	A1	20060316	US 2004-4555	20041202	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-385664P	P 20020603	<--
			US 2003-454346	A1 20030603	<--
			WO 2003-US17498	W 20030603	<--
			WO 2003-US17560	W 20030603	<--

AB A hybrid sensor for detecting at least one analyte consists of a sensing material having at least volumetric and impedance responses to the presence of an analyte; at least one detector in elec. and phys. contact with the sensing material, and an analyzer for correlating the volumetric and impedance responses to determine at least one analyte. The detector is a frequency analyzer detecting the impedance by application of an a.c. to the sensing material. The detector includes a microcantilever sensor having a deflectable arm made of silicon nitride which deflects in response to a change in the thickness of the sensing material. The deflectable arm includes a piezoresistive member made of barium titanate and the detector includes an elec. circuit capable of measuring a change in resistance of the piezoresistive member due to the deflection. The sensing material of a chemical sensor is a polymer, such as polyvinyl acetate (PVA), polyisobutylene (PIB), polyethylenevinyl acetate (PEVA), poly(4-vinylphenol), poly(styrene-co-allyl alc.), poly(methylstyrene), poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone), poly(styrene), poly(sulfone), poly(methylmethacrylate), and poly(ethylene oxide). The sensing material contains at least one analyte sensitive dopant, such as nickel acetate, Pd, Pt, and lithium perchlorate. The analyte can be a volatile organic material. The sensing material of a biol. sensor contains biol. mols., such as antibodies, or a functionalized DNA strand disposed on a substrate. The hybrid sensors can be integrated into an array of sensors.

IC ICM C12Q

CC 80-2 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 76

IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
DNA
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(sensitive material containing; hybrid microcantilever sensors)

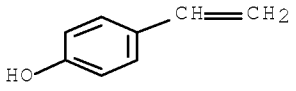
IT 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone) 9003-53-6, Poly(styrene) 9011-14-7, Poly(methylmethacrylate) 9017-21-4, Poly(methylstyrene) 24937-78-8, Polyethylenevinyl acetate *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol) 25119-62-4, 2-Propen-1-ol, polymer with ethenylbenzene 25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene oxide)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(sensitive material; hybrid microcantilever sensors)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(sensitive material; hybrid microcantilever sensors)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 21 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335134 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:348719
TITLE: Nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in the treatment of inflammatory lung diseases
INVENTOR(S): Clark, Howard; Nadesalingam, Palaniyar; Reid, Kenneth Bannerman Milne; Strong, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Research Council, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 167 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035679	A2	20030501	WO 2002-GB4824	20021025 <--
WO 2003035679	A3	20030731		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1440083	A2	20040728	EP 2002-772550	20021025 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005522988	T2	20050804	JP 2003-538192	20021025 <--
US 2004259201	A1	20041223	US 2004-830959	20040423 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-25638 A	20011025 <--
			GB 2002-9619 A	20020426 <--
			WO 2002-GB4824 W	20021025 <--

AB A fragment of pulmonary surfactant protein D that binds nucleic acids and that is of therapeutic use in the treatment of pulmonary disease including asthma is described. A method of treating an individual suffering from a disease or preventing the occurrence of a disease in an individual is also described, in which the method comprises administering to the individual a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of an rSPD(n/CRD) polypeptide, fragment,

homolog, variant or derivative thereof. A 175-amino acid C-terminal fragment of the protein including the carbohydrate-binding domain was in Escherichia coli and purified by solubilization and renaturation of inclusion bodies and affinity chromatog. against maltose agarose. Itranasally delivered protein was able to limit the hypersensitive response to Aspergillus fumigatus antigens in surfactant protein D-deficient mice measured by serum IgE and IgG1 levels and peripheral eosinophilia.

IC ICM C07K014-00

CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 6, 15, 17

ST surfactant protein D carbohydrate binding domain lung inflammation *allergy*; asthma lung inflammation control surfactant protein D; sequence surfactant protein D fragment human

IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(IgE, therapeutic control of levels of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(IgG1, therapeutic control of levels of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *Allergy*
Inflammation
Nose, disease
(*allergic* rhinitis, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT Eye, disease
(*allergic*, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT Aspergillus fumigatus
Dermatophagoides
Dermatophagoides farinae
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus
Fungi
Poaceae
Pollen
Tree
(*allergy* to, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT Skin
(dander, *allergy* to, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT Spore
(fungal, *allergy* to, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *Allergy*
(hypersensitivity, *allergic*, modulation of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *Allergy inhibitors*
Anti-inflammatory agents

Antiasthmatics
Human
Molecular cloning
(nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *Allergy*
(seasonal respiratory, treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Eczema
Emphysema
Food allergy
Hay fever
Pneumonia
Sarcoidosis
(treatment of; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

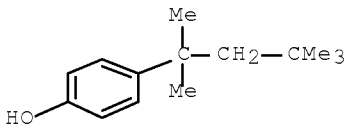
IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 63-89-8, Colfosceril palmitate 555-44-2, Tripalmitin 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies *25301-02-4*, Tyloxapol 129069-19-8, Poractant alfa
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in delivery of pulmonary surfactant protein D to lungs; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

IT *25301-02-4*, Tyloxapol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in delivery of pulmonary surfactant protein D to lungs; nucleic acid-binding fragments of surfactant protein D for use in treatment of inflammatory lung diseases)

RN 25301-02-4 HCAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with oxirane and 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 140-66-9
CMF C14 H22 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

CM 3

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

L167 ANSWER 22 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:42634 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:82662
TITLE: Microcantilever sensor
INVENTOR(S): Porter, Timothy L.; Eastman, Michael P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003010097	A1	20030116	US 2001-768647	20010124 <--
US 6523392	B2	20030225		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-178530P P 20000125 <--

AB An apparatus and method for sensing chemical and/or biol. analytes includes a deflectable arm of a microcantilever formed over and contacting a sensing element. A gaseous or liquid medium which may include the analyte being detected, is introduced to the sensing element. The sensing element undergoes volumetric expansion or contraction in the presence of the analyte sought to be detected, typically by adsorbing the analyte. The volumetric change of the sensing element causes the deflectable arm to deflect. The deflectable arm includes at least one measurable phys. property which changes when the arm deflects. Detecting means are provided to measure the change in the phys. property to determine the presence and amount of analyte present. An array of microcantilevers in which each microcantilever is dedicated to detecting a particular analyte which may be included in the medium, is also provided.

IC ICM G01N029-02
INCL 073061490; X7-3 6.161
CC 80-2 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 38
IT *Antibodies and Immunoglobulins*
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Polysulfones, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(deflectable microcantilever sensor for sensing the presence of chemical and/or biol. analytes)
IT 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone) 9003-53-6, Poly(styrene) 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 9017-21-4, Poly(methylstyrene) 24937-78-8,

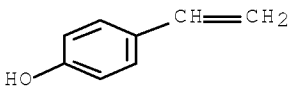
Polyethylene vinyl acetate *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
25119-62-4, Poly(styrene-allyl alcohol) 25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene oxide)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(deflectable microcantilever sensor for sensing the presence of chemical and/or biol. analytes)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(deflectable microcantilever sensor for sensing the presence of chemical and/or biol. analytes)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 23 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:868474 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:339038
TITLE: Nonwoven fabrics with *allergen*-reducing effect
INVENTOR(S): Fujimori, Yoji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003313778	A2	20031106	JP 2002-121140	20020423 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-121140	20020423 <--

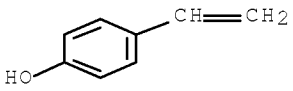
AB The nonwoven fabrics have ≥1 surfaces printed with inks containing *allergen*-reducing agents (e.g., poly-4-vinylphenol, poly-L-tyrosine). The nonwoven fabrics showed high effectiveness for reduction of mite *allergens*.

IC ICM D06M015-233
ICS A61K009-70; A61K047-32; A61K047-34; A61K047-48; A61P011-06; A61P017-00; A61P027-16; A61P037-08
CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST *allergen* reducing agent polyvinylphenol nonwoven; polytyrosine *allergen* reducing agent nonwoven
IT Polypropene fibers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Stratec RW 2070, nonwovens; nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*

-reducing agents)
IT Nonwoven fabrics
(nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
IT *Allergens*
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
IT 25619-78-7, Poly(L-tyrosine)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(assumed monomers; nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
IT 25085-53-4, Isotactic polypropylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fibers, nonwovens; nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol 25667-16-7
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonwoven fabrics containing *allergen*-reducing agents)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 24 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:554039 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:78994
TITLE: Contact *Allergy* in Agricultural Workers
AUTHOR(S): Kiec-Swierczynska, Marta; Krecisz, Beata; Swierczynska-Machura, Dominika
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Pol.
SOURCE: Exogenous Dermatology (*2003*), 2(5), 246-251
CODEN: EDXEAO; ISSN: 1424-4616
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Agricultural workers (n = 121) referred to the Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine for suspected occupational disease were subjected to dermatol. and *allergol.* examns. All were patch- and prick-tested with standard occupational and environmental *allergen* sets. Contact dermatitis was diagnosed in 60 (49.6%) patients. In women, the dominant *allergy* was to Ni, benzalkonium, Pd, Co, thimerosal, fragrances, and balsam of Peru; men were most frequently sensitive to chromates, Co, 4-phenylenediamine, fragrances, captan, formaldehyde, 4-aminoazobenzene, wool alcs., and cinnamic alc. Phenylmercuric chloride caused *allergic* reactions in 6 women and 2 men; 6 workers were sensitive to neomycin. *Allergy* to glutaraldehyde was diagnosed in 3 workers, to lysol in 4, to chlorhexidine in 1, and to chloramine in 1. Three patients

reacted to thiurams, 3 to diphenylguanidine, and 3 to mercaptobenzothiazole. Of 9 workers sensitive to 4-phenylenediamine, only 2 men reacted addnl. to N-isopropyl-N-4- phenylenediamine. Ziram and copper sulfate caused *allergy* in 1 agricultural worker each. Immediate *allergy* was diagnosed in 43 (35.5%) patients; dominant *allergens* in that category included straw *dust*, hay *dust*, wheat threshing, rye *pollen*, and cow epithelium. The final diagnosis was based on the clin. picture and results of patch- and prick-tests. *Allergic* contact dermatitis was diagnosed in 27 (22.3%), atopic dermatitis in 27, irritant contact dermatitis in 15 (12.4%), and urticaria in 9 (7.5%) agricultural workers. Other skin diseases were diagnosed in single patients. Clin. examns. showed no dermal lesions in 31 (25.6%) patients.

CC 59-5 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 4, 5, 10, 45, 49

ST occupational health hazard contact *allergy* agricultural worker

IT Balsams
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Peru; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Evernia prunastri
Lavandula
(absolute; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT *Allergy*
(*allergic* contact dermatitis, occupational; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Dermatitis
(*allergic* contact, occupational; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Hair
(animal; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Ashes (residues)
(burn *dust*; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Dermatitis
(contact; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Hay
Straw
(*dust*; occupational health hazard in relation to contact

allergies from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Sesquiterpenes
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactones; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Disease, plant
(mildew; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Aspergillus
Cereal (grain)
Dermatophagoides farinae
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus
Human
Industrial hygiene
Occupational health hazard
Perfumes
Psoriasis
Urticaria
Vitiligo
(occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Epoxy resins, biological studies
Pyrethrins
Rosin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Turpentine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peroxides; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Skin, disease
(rosacea; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Essential oils
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rose; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Jasminum
(synthetic; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Triticum aestivum
(threshing; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT *Pollen*
(vegetable; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Acne
(vulgaris; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wool; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT Essential oils
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ylang-ylang; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT 99-96-7D, alkyl esters
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Parabens; occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 52-51-7, Bronopol 54-64-8, Thimerosal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 55-86-7, Chloramine 56-95-1, Chlorhexidine diacetate 60-09-3, 4-Aminoazobenzene 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 91-53-2, Ethoxyquin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-54-1, Isoeugenol 100-56-1, Phenylmercuric chloride 101-72-4, IPPD 101-77-9, Diaminodiphenylmethane 102-06-7, Diphenylguanidine 104-54-1, Cinnamic alcohol 104-55-2, Cinnamic aldehyde 106-24-1, Geraniol 107-22-2, Glyoxal 107-75-5, Hydroxycitronellal 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 121-00-6, 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol 121-33-5, Vanillin 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 133-06-2, Captan 137-26-8, Thiuram 137-30-4, Ziram 149-30-4, Mercaptobenzothiazole 1003-07-2, Isothiazolinone 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 2682-20-4, Methylisothiazolinone 4080-31-3, Quaternium 15 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-05-3, Palladium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7646-79-9, Cobalt chloride (CoCl2), biological studies 7647-10-1, Palladium chloride 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, biological studies 7778-50-9, Potassium dichromate 7786-81-4, Nickel sulfate 12122-67-7, Zineb 12772-68-8, Lysol 13940-21-1, Mercapto 15121-94-5, Primin 23696-28-8, Olaquindox *25085-50-1* 25265-76-3, Phenylenediamine 55965-84-9, Isothiazolinone chloride
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

IT *25085-50-1*
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(occupational health hazard in relation to contact *allergies* from phys., biol., and chemical agents in agricultural workers)

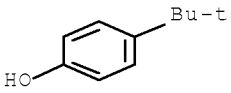
RN 25085-50-1 HCAPLUS

CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 98-54-4

CMF C10 H14 O



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Adams, R	1990			Occupational Skin Di	
Bonamonte, D	2001	44	179	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Brasch, J	1991	25	258	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Bruynzeel, D	1991	25	60	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Bukowski, J	1996	38	528	J Occup Environ Med	MEDLINE
Cole, D	1997	37	1	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Conde-Salazar, L	1995	32	307	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Danese, P	1994	30	122	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
de Cock, P	2000	42	113	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
de Groot, A	1990	22	202	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Fogh, A	1992	27	348	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Fregert, S	1981			Manual of Contact De	
Gauchia, R	1996	35	274	Contact Dermatitis	
Guerra, L	1991	25	333	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Guo, Y	1996	53	427	Occup Environ Med	HCAPLUS
Haapasaari, K	2000	42	244	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Kanerva, L	2000			Handbook of Occupati	
Kiec-Swierczynska, M	2001	45	168	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Koch, P	1996	34	324	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Lisi, P	1987	17	212	Contact Dermatitis	HCAPLUS
Manuzzi, P	1988	19	148	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Nakamura, M	2002	45	168	Contact Dermatitis	
Nishioka, K	2000	43	310	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Nurse, D	1978	1	223	Med J Aust	MEDLINE
Peluso, A	1991	25	327	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Penagos, H	2002	8	14	Int J Occup Environ	
Piraccini, B	1991	24	381	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Rodriguez, A	1994	31	271	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Ronnen, M	1995	34	23	Int J Dermatol	MEDLINE
Rudzki, E	1980	6	300	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Sabouraud, S	1997	36	227	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Saunders, H	2001	42	217	Australas J Dermatol	MEDLINE
Savini, C	1989	21	342	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Sharma, V	1990	23	77	Contact Dermatitis	HCAPLUS

Susitaival, P	1994	20	206	Scand J Work Environ	MEDLINE
Tuomi, M	1995	33	285	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE
Watsky, K	1997	8	118	Am J Contact Dermati	MEDLINE
Won, J	1993	28	38	Contact Dermatitis	MEDLINE

L167 ANSWER 25 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:673154 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:317125
TITLE: Method and system for determining analyte activity
INVENTOR(S): Lewis, Nathan S.; Vaid, Thomas P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9953300	A1	19991021	WO 1999-US8263		19990413 <--
W: CA, JP					
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
EP 1073893	A1	20010207	EP 1999-916681		19990413 <--
R: DE, FR, GB					
JP 2002511581	T2	20020416	JP 2000-543816		19990413 <--
US 2002081232	A1	20020627	US 2001-17221		20011213 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-81781P	P	19980414 <--
			US 1999-291932	A1	19990413 <--
			WO 1999-US8263	W	19990413 <--

AB Chemical sensors for detecting the activity of a mol. or analyte of interest is provided. The chemical sensors comprise an array or plurality of chemical-sensitive resistors that are capable of interacting with the mol. of interest, wherein the interaction provides a resistance fingerprint. The fingerprint can be associated with a library of similar mols. of interest to determine the mol.'s activity.

IC ICM G01N027-00
ICS G01N027-02; G01N027-26; B32B005-22
CC 80-2 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 7, 9, 38
IT *Antibodies*
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(humanized; trace analyte determination and phys. and biol. activity in sample
by sensor array)
IT *Antibodies*
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(monoclonal; trace analyte determination and phys. and biol. activity in sample
by sensor array)
IT Alcohols, analysis
Aldehydes, analysis
Alkadienes
Alkanes, analysis
Alkenes, analysis

Alkynes
Antibodies
Aromatic hydrocarbons, analysis
Carbanions
Carbohydrates, analysis
Carbonyl compounds (organic), analysis
DNA
Enzymes, analysis
Ethers, analysis
Fatty acids, analysis
Hormones, animal, analysis
Ketones, analysis
Lipids, analysis
Nucleic acids
Organic compounds, analysis
Peptides, analysis
Proteins, general, analysis
RNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(trace analyte determination and phys. and biol. activity in sample by sensor
array)

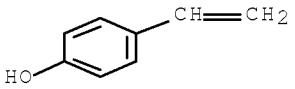
IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9010-77-9, Acrylic acid-ethylene copolymer 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate 9011-16-9, Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol 25014-31-7, Poly-α-methylstyrene 25037-45-0, Poly bis phenol A carbonate 25119-62-4, Allyl alcohol-styrene copolymer 25232-41-1, Poly-4-vinylpyridine 25322-68-3 25587-82-0, Poly-2,4,6-tribromostyrene 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 180179-60-6 195826-86-9, Poly[oxy(methyloctadecylsilylene)]
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(trace analyte determination and phys. and biol. activity in sample by sensor
array)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly-4-vinylphenol
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(trace analyte determination and phys. and biol. activity in sample by sensor
array)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Dickinson	1997	69	3413	Analytical Chemistry	HCAPLUS
Hollis	1997			US 5653939 A	HCAPLUS
Holm-Kennedy	1995			US 5466348 A	HCAPLUS
Luinge	1997	345	173	Analytica Chimica Ac	HCAPLUS

L167 ANSWER 26 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:219995 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:306599
TITLE: Antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding to multiple targets and their use in the treatment of respiratory disease
INVENTOR(S): Nyce, Jonathan W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): East Carolina University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9913886	A1	19990325	WO 1998-US19419		19980917 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2003087845	A1	20030508	US 1998-93972		19980609 <--
US 6825174	B2	20041130			
CA 2304312	AA	19990325	CA 1998-2304312		19980917 <--
AU 9893951	A1	19990405	AU 1998-93951		19980917 <--
AU 752531	B2	20020919			
EP 1019065	A1	20000719	EP 1998-947089		19980917 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI					
BR 9812650	A	20000822	BR 1998-12650		19980917 <--
JP 2003517428	T2	20030527	JP 2000-511506		19980917 <--
AU 2002050710	A5	20020808	AU 2002-50710		20020628 <--
US 2005014711	A1	20050120	US 2004-758451		20040114 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-59160P	P	19970917 <--
			US 1998-93972	A	19980609 <--
			US 1995-474497	A2	19950607 <--
			US 1996-757024	A2	19961126 <--
			WO 1998-US19419	W	19980917 <--
			AU 2000-71749	A3	20001122 <--

AB Antisense oligonucleotides carrying sequences that will allow them to bind to more than one mRNA in a target cell are described. Such oligonucleotides can be used as a single treatment for diseases having more than one contributing pathway. In particular, oligonucleotides effective against genes involved in the etiol. of respiratory disease are targeted. Preferably, the oligonucleotides are low in adenosine (≤15%) and may have adenosines substituted with analogs. These oligonucleotides are targeted to high (G+C) sequences within mRNAs. Thus, phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide (HAdA1AS, 5'- gatggagggcggcatggcggg-3') designed for the adenosine A1 receptor is provided. HAdA1AS significantly and specifically reduces the in vivo response to adenosine challenge in a dose-dependent manner, is effective in protection against aeroallergen-induced bronchoconstriction (house *dust* mite), has an unexpected long-term duration of effect (8.3 days for both PC50 adenosine and resistance), and is free of side effects that might be toxic to the recipient. Such oligonucleotides may be used for treating a disease or condition associated with lung airway, such as bronchoconstriction, inflammation, or *allergies.*

IC ICM A61K031-70
ICS A61K048-00; C07H021-00; C07H021-04; C12N005-10

CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 3

ST antisense oligonucleotide multiple target respiratory disease; bronchorestriction antisense oligonucleotide multiple target; inflammation antisense oligonucleotide multiple target; *allergy* antisense oligonucleotide multiple target; asthma antisense oligonucleotide multiple target; adenosine receptor antisense oligonucleotide respiratory disease

IT *Allergy inhibitors*
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiasthmatics
Drug delivery systems
Surfactants
(antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding to multiple targets and their use in treatment of respiratory disease)

IT 5-HT receptors
Adenosine receptors
Adrenoceptors
Androgen receptors
Bradykinin receptors
CD34 (antigen)
Cell adhesion molecules
Chemokine receptors
Chemokines
Cholinergic receptors
Cyclophilins
Dopamine receptors
Enzymes, biological studies
Estrogen receptors
Fibronectins
GABA receptors
Glucagon receptors
Growth factors, animal
Histamine receptors
Immunoglobulin receptors
Immunoglobulins
Insulin receptors
Interleukin 1
Interleukin 1 receptors
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 1β
Interleukin 3

Interleukin 3 receptors
Interleukin 4
Interleukin 5
Interleukin 5 receptors
Interleukin 6
Interleukin 6 receptors
Interleukin 8
Interleukin 8 receptors
Interleukin 9
Interleukin receptors
Interleukins
LFA-1 (antigen)
Macrophage inflammatory protein 1α
Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
Muscarinic receptors
Neuropeptide receptors
Neuropeptides
Neurotransmitters
Progesterone receptors
Prostanoid receptors
RANTES (chemokine)
Tachykinin receptors
Thyroid hormone receptors
Transcription factors
Transforming proteins
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding to multiple targets and their use in treatment of respiratory disease)

IT 58-08-2D, Caffeine, oligonucleotides containing 58-55-9D, Theophylline, oligonucleotides containing 62-49-7, Choline 63-38-7D, CDP, compds. with diacylglycerols 69-89-6D, Xanthine, oligonucleotides containing 107-73-3, Choline phosphate 110-85-0D, Piperazine, oligonucleotides containing, biological studies 479-18-5D, Dyphylline, oligonucleotides containing 519-37-9D, Etophylline, oligonucleotides containing 652-37-9D, Acephylline, oligonucleotides containing 890-38-0D, 2'-Deoxyinosine, oligonucleotides containing 987-78-0, CDP-choline 2016-63-9D, Bamifylline, oligonucleotides containing 4546-68-3D, 2'-Deoxynebularine, oligonucleotides containing 5930-94-9D, 3-Nitropyrrole, oligonucleotides containing 6146-52-7D, 5-Nitroindole, oligonucleotides containing 9002-92-0 9002-93-1, Triton X-100 25322-68-3 25322-69-4 26336-38-9D, Poly(vinylamine), dextran and/or alkanoyl side chains 41078-02-8D, Enprofylline, oligonucleotides containing 60254-48-0D, oligonucleotides containing 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 99732-49-7, Exosurf 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 108778-82-1, Survanta 126128-35-6D, oligonucleotides containing 144189-73-1 191421-10-0D, oligonucleotides containing 222300-73-4
222300-75-6 222300-76-7 222300-77-8 222300-78-9 222300-79-0
222300-80-3 222300-81-4 222300-82-5 222300-83-6 222300-84-7
222300-85-8 222300-86-9 222300-87-0 222300-88-1 222300-89-2
222300-90-5 222300-91-6 222300-94-9 222300-98-3 222301-05-5
222301-06-6 222301-07-7 222301-10-2 222301-11-3 222301-12-4
222301-12-4 222301-15-7 222301-16-8 222301-17-9 222301-18-0
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222301-24-8 222301-25-9 222301-26-0 222301-27-1 222301-28-2
222301-31-7 222301-32-8 222301-34-0 222301-35-1 222301-36-2
222301-37-3 222301-38-4 222301-39-5 222301-40-8 222301-41-9
222301-42-0 222301-43-1 222301-44-2 222301-45-3 222301-46-4
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222301-53-3 222301-54-4 222301-55-5 222301-56-6 222301-57-7
222301-58-8 222301-59-9 222301-62-4 222301-63-5 222301-64-6
222301-65-7 222301-66-8 222301-67-9 222301-69-1 222301-73-7
222301-74-8 222301-75-9 222301-76-0 222301-77-1 222301-78-2
222301-79-3 222301-80-6 222301-81-7 222301-82-8 222301-83-9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding to multiple targets and their use in treatment of respiratory disease)

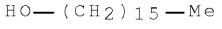
IT *99732-49-7*, Exosurf
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding to multiple targets and their use in treatment of respiratory disease)

RN 99732-49-7 HCAPLUS

CN 3,5,9-Trioxa-4-phosphapentacosan-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-10-oxo-7-[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, (7R)-, mixt. with formaldehyde polymer with oxirane and 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol and 1-hexadecanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

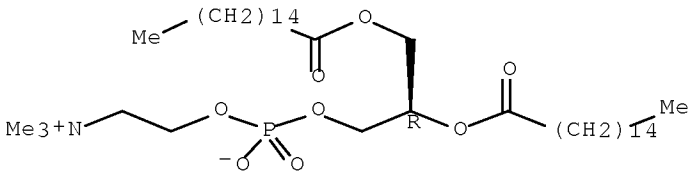
CRN 36653-82-4
CMF C16 H34 O



CM 2

CRN 63-89-8
CMF C40 H80 N O8 P

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

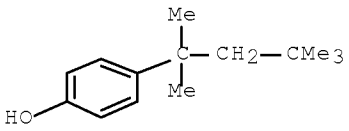


CM 3

CRN 25301-02-4
CMF (C14 H22 O . C2 H4 O . C H2 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 140-66-9
CMF C14 H22 O

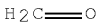


CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

CM 6

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
East Carolina Universit	1998			WO 9823294 A1	HCAPLUS
Zeneca Limited	1993			WO 9323551 A1	HCAPLUS

L167 ANSWER 27 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:619713 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:255824
TITLE: Occupational dermatoses from exposure to epoxy resin compounds in a ski factory
AUTHOR(S): Jolanki, R.; Tarvainen, K.; Tatar, T.; Estlander, T.; Henriks-Eckerman, M. -L.; Mustakallio, K. K.; Kanerva, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Finnish Institute Occupational Health (FIOH), Helsinki, Finland
SOURCE: Contact Dermatitis (*1996*), 34(6), 390-396
CODEN: CODEDG; ISSN: 0105-1873
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Of 22 workers in a ski factory, occupational *allergic* contact dermatitis was found in 8. A total of six workers were sensitive to epoxy resin compds., i.e., epoxy resins, hardeners or diluents, 1 to cobalt in glass-fiber

reinforcements, and 1 to formaldehyde in a urea-formaldehyde glue and a lacquer. Of these workers, 4 had irritant contact dermatitis from epoxy resin compds., lacquers, sanding *dust*, or glass-fiber *dust*. A total of three workers had a contact *allergy* from a new sensitizer, diethyleneglycol diglycidyl ether, in a reactive diluent. Immediate transfer of workers sensitized to epoxy resin from epoxy exposure *prevents* aggravation of their dermatitis and broadening of the sensitization to epoxy hardeners, diluents and other compds.

CC 59-5 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 4, 15

IT *Dust*
(occupational dermatoses from exposure to epoxy resin compds. in a ski factory)

IT Dermatitis
(*allergic*, occupational dermatoses from exposure to epoxy resin compds. in a ski factory)

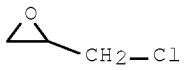
IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 90-72-2, 2,4,6-Tris-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 100-97-0, Hexamethylenetetramine, biological studies 101-77-9 106-87-6, Vinyl cyclohexene diepoxide 111-40-0 111-46-6, biological studies 112-24-3, Teta 122-60-1, Phenylglycidylether 333-18-6, Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride 1565-94-2, Bis-gma 1680-21-3, Triethyleneglycol diacrylate 2224-15-9, Ethyleneglycol diglycidyl ether 2425-79-8, 1,4-Butanedioldiglycidyl ether 2855-13-2, Isophoronediamine 4206-61-5, Diethyleneglycol diglycidyl ether 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 13236-02-7, Glycerol triglycidyl ether *25068-38-6*, Ed-16 27043-36-3, Glycerol diglycidyl ether 41550-23-6, Tetrapropyleneglycol diglycidyl ether 85340-50-7, KDA 182371-84-2, DTB
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(occupational dermatoses from exposure to epoxy resin compds. in a ski factory)

IT *25068-38-6*, Ed-16
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(occupational dermatoses from exposure to epoxy resin compds. in a ski factory)

RN 25068-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

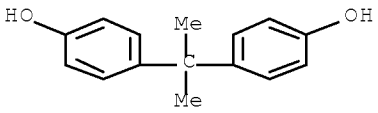
CM 1

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



CM 2

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



L167 ANSWER 28 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:682645 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:77789
TITLE: Polymer modification and reaction of sulfonate ester-activated polymer with target material
INVENTOR(S): Francis, Gillian Elizabeth; Fisher, Derek; Delgado, Cristina; Malik, Farooq
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9506058	A1	19950302	WO 1994-GB1844	19940823 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 714402	A1	19960605	EP 1994-924920	19940823 <--
EP 714402	B1	20001115		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09504515	T2	19970506	JP 1994-507430	19940823 <--
EP 1026171	A1	20000809	EP 2000-105847	19940823 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
AT 197589	E	20001215	AT 1994-924920	19940823 <--
ES 2151558	T3	20010101	ES 1994-924920	19940823 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
GB 1993-17618 A 19930824 <--
EP 1994-924920 A3 19940823 <--
WO 1994-GB1844 W 19940823 <--

AB A process for producing adducts of a polymer and a target material which process comprises the steps of (a) reacting either (i) an activating compound of formula (I) X-AM (where AM is an activating sulfonyl ester moiety optionally bearing a group for covalent bonding to a solid support) with a polymer of formula (II), (C)c POL - Gg (where POL is a polymer moiety of valency c+g, C is a capping group and c is zero or a number, and G is a terminal hydroxyl group reactive with compound of formula I and g is a pos. number) so as to form (ii) a sulfonate ester-activated polymer of formula (III) (C)c POL - (AM)g. (B) reacting the sulfonate ester-activated polymer of formula (III) of (III') with the target material. (C) recovering the adduct of the polymer and the target material, in which process: (i) the polymer of formula (II) is dry as determined by benzene distillation, (ii) the reaction of the compound of formula (I) of (I') with the polymer of formula (II) is conducted in an organic solvent which is inert to the reagents and to the product of formula (III) or (III') and is anhydrous as obtainable using mol. sieves of 0.3 nm; (iii) the reaction of the compound of formula (I) or (I') with the polymer of formula (II) is conducted in a reaction vessel from which water is excluded; (i.v.) the sulfonate ester-activated polymer of formula (III) or (III') so produced is recovered and either used directly in step (b) or stored, prior to use in step (b), in the presence of a desiccating agent

more hygroscopic than the product of formula (III) or (III'). And (v) the reaction of the sulfonate water-activated polymer with the target material is conducted in a non-denaturing medium and non-denaturing temperature with respect to the target material. The reaction of the sulfonate ester-activated polymer with the target material is conducted in a non-denaturing medium and non-denaturing temperature with respect to the target material. For example, the activating moiety -AM of formula I is selected from 2,2,-trifluoroethanesulfonyl, pentafulorobenzenesulfonyl, fluorosulfonyl, 2,4,5-trifluorobenzenesulfonyl groups, etc. For example, the polymer is selected from poly(oxymethlene), polyethyleneglycols, methoxypolyethyleneglycols, polysaccharides, etc. The modification target can be proteins (e.g. interleukins, erythropoietin, amphiregulin, etc.), antibodies, and enzymes, etc.

IC ICM C07K001-10
ICS C07K001-13; A61K049-00; A61K047-48; A61K009-127

CC 6-7 (General Biochemistry)

IT *Antibodies*
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Carbohydrates and Sugars, reactions
Deoxyribonucleic acids
Enzymes
Fibrinogens
Glycoproteins, reactions
Glycosaminoglycans, reactions
Leukotrienes
Lymphokines and Cytokines
Nucleosides, reactions
Nucleotides, reactions
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylserines
Polymers, reactions
Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions
Polysaccharides, reactions
Proteins, reactions
Ribonucleic acid formation factors
Ribonucleic acids
Sphingosines
Steroids, reactions
Sulfonyl compounds
Vaccines
Vinyl compounds, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polymer modification method and reaction of sulfonate ester-activated polymer with target material)

IT 51-41-2, Noradrenalin 57-88-5, Cholesterol, reactions 59-05-2, Methotrexate 1343-98-2, Poly(silicic acid) 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 8001-27-2, Hirudin 9001-25-6, Blood coagulation factor VII 9001-27-8, Blood coagulation factor VIIi 9001-28-9, Blood coagulation factor ix 9001-29-0, Blood coagulation factor x 9001-30-3, Blood coagulation factor xii 9001-92-7, Proteinase 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-81-7, Poly(oxymethylene) 9002-89-5, Poly(vinylalcohol) 9003-05-8, Poly(acrylamide) 9003-06-9, Poly(acrylamide-acrylic acid) 9003-09-2, Poly(vinylmethylether) 9003-20-7, Poly(vinylacetate) 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, reactions 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, reactions 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-74-4 9005-11-2 9005-25-8, Starch, reactions 9005-49-6, Heparin, reactions 9005-63-4 9012-36-6, Agarose 9013-55-2, Blood coagulation factor xi 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 9056-42-2, Poly(ethylenephosphonic acid) 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin *24979-70-2*,

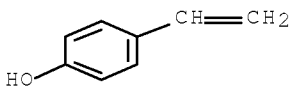
Poly(4-vinylphenol) 24991-23-9 25014-12-4, Poly(methacrylamide) 25014-15-7, Poly(2-vinylpyridine) 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 25189-55-3, Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) 25191-13-3, Poly(L-proline) 25191-17-7, Poly(L-alanine) 25191-25-7 25213-24-5, Poly(vinylacetate-vinyl alcohol) 25213-33-6, Poly(L-proline) 25213-34-7, Poly(L-alanine) 25232-41-1, Poly(4-vinylpyridine) 25322-68-3 25322-69-4 25513-46-6, Poly(L-glutamic acid) 25608-40-6, Poly(L-aspartic acid) 25618-55-7 25702-74-3, Ficoll 26062-79-3, Poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) 26063-13-8, Poly(L-aspartic acid) 26099-09-2, Poly(maleic acid) 26336-38-9, Poly(vinyl amine) 26793-34-0, Poly(N,N-dimethylacrylamide) 26913-06-4, Poly[imino(1,2-ethanediyl)] 27082-99-1 28391-39-1 28728-55-4 29382-27-2 31694-55-0 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine) 49717-29-5 50851-57-5, Poly(styrenesulfonic acid) 56367-50-1 57214-11-6 60202-16-6, Protein c 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 65154-06-5, Platelet activating factor 65323-88-8 67763-96-6, Somatomedin c 70851-78-4 82657-92-9, Prourokinase 83869-56-1, Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor 89843-85-6 110067-90-8 110067-92-0 117147-70-3, Amphiregulin 121559-53-3 130004-27-2 130139-10-5 134708-26-2 139639-23-9, Tissue type plasminogen activator 165043-23-2 165043-24-3 165043-25-4 165043-26-5 165043-27-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polymer modification method and reaction of sulfonate ester-activated polymer with target material)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(4-vinylphenol)
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polymer modification method and reaction of sulfonate ester-activated polymer with target material)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 29 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:404454 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:4454
TITLE: Adhesive formulations for binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Seed, John L.; Seed, Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Genetic Technologies Corp., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 524800	A1	19930127	EP 1992-306657	19920721 <--
EP 524800	B1	19960925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6093558	A	20000725	US 1991-732487	19910725 <--
AT 143370	E	19961015	AT 1992-306657	19920721 <--
JP 05232120	A2	19930907	JP 1992-199935	19920727 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-732487 A	19910725 <--

AB Compns. and methods are disclosed for adhering and binding biol. active proteins and protein-containing composites to substrates. Adhesive formulations, comprising a nonproteinaceous polymer of monomeric units comprising an aromatic moiety substituted with ≥1 OH with pK <9, are applied to substrates and subsequently contacted with proteins. Beads comprising such a nonproteinaceous polymer are also provided; the beads are coated with a protein. Substrates to which the adhesive formulations have been applied, as well as the beads, can be used to adhere cells and tissues to substrates, to sort cell types, to perform immunoassays, to perform chromatog., and to remove protein from samples. Use of poly(p-hydroxystyrene) to adhere a protein to, e.g., a microtiter plate, slide, tubing, or semiconductor chip are described, as are chromatog. and other applications.

IC ICM C07K003-00
ICS C07K003-12; C12N005-02; G01N033-545; C07K003-14

CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)

IT *Immunoglobulins*
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(G, conjugates, with peroxidase, immobilization of, on microtiter plate, poly(hydroxystyrene) in)

IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-hydroxystyrene)
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(for protein immobilization)

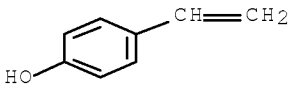
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(p-hydroxystyrene)
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(for protein immobilization)

RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 30 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:659296 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:259296
TITLE: Synergistic extraction of metal ion with LIX63 in microemulsion system
AUTHOR(S): Miyake, Y.; Nakata, Y.; *Suzuki, T.*; *Teramoto, M.*
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Mater. Technol., Kyoto Inst. Technol.,

Kyoto, 606, Japan
SOURCE: Process Metallurgy (1992), 7A(Solvent Extr. 1990, Pt. A), 823-8
CODEN: PMETEQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The synergistic extraction of Co(II) or Cu(II) ions with LIC 63 in AOT microemulsion system is discussed by focusing on the role of LIX 63. When the concentration of LIX 63 is higher than that of AOt, the neutral 1:2 complex of the metal ion and AOT is produced and then the final extractable complex is formed by the addition of LIX 63. With increasing the AOT concentration, the microemulsion starts to form and the metal ion is also extracted into the W/O microemulsion. The exptl. results are interpreted quant. by assuming the occurrence of the complex Co(AOT)2(LIX 63)2.

CC 68-3 (Phase Equilibriums, Chemical Equilibriums, and Solutions)
Section cross-reference(s): 54, 66

L167 ANSWER 31 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:214429 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:214429
TITLE: Multiphasic sustained-release injectable containing microencapsulated biomacromolecular agents
INVENTOR(S): Silvestri, Louis J.; Pyle, Ruth H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biosearch, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9009166	A1	19900823	WO 1990-US750	19900208 <--
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MC, MG, MW, NO, RO, SD, SU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 4990336	A	19910205	US 1989-308225	19890208 <--
AU 9051091	A1	19900905	AU 1990-51091	19900208 <--
EP 457834	A1	19911127	EP 1990-903536	19900208 <--
EP 457834	B1	19940608		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 106716	E	19940615	AT 1990-903536	19900208 <--
ES 2057537	T3	19941016	ES 1990-903536	19900208 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 1989-308225	A	19890208 <--	
EP 1990-903536	A	19900208 <--	
WO 1990-US750	A	19900208 <--	

AB A multiphasic sustained release injectable delivery system is provided, as well as a method for treating humans and other mammals with that multiphasic sustained release system. The multiphasic sustained release system comprises prolonged, controlled delivery of microencapsulated biomacromol. agent of biol. origin comprising the bioactive agent encapsulated in microcapsules of bioerodible encapsulating polymer, which permits a sustained, multiphasic release of said bioactive agent, including (i) a 1st portion of said bioactive agent that upon injection is capable of being released from said microcapsules of bioerodible encapsulating polymer in a manner whereby only a relatively small amount of said bioactive agent is related during said 1st phase, whereby initial biol. reaction is minimized due to said first portion producing a mild reaction similar to that normally observed with low doses of conventional administration; and (ii) 2nd portions of said bioactive agent that provide a

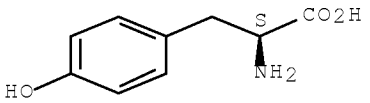
substantially higher level of bioactive agent in doses which could provoke a serious reaction in the patient, but for the prior release of said 1st portion. The dosage form is useful for delivery of *allergen* exts., cytokines, etc. Thus, a lactogeneous microcapsule composition was prepared containing an aqueous extract (microspheres) of ragweed (Ambrosia artemisifolia) and lactide-glycolide copolymer. Size of the microspheres was 5-400 μm. Compns. containing other *allergens* or containing α-interferon are also described.

IC ICM A61K009-10
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST multiphasic sustained release injectable pharmaceutical; microsphere multiphasic sustained release pharmaceutical; ragweed *allergen* multiphasic sustained release; interferon multiphasic sustained release pharmaceutical
IT *Dermatophagoides farinae*
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus
(*allergen* protein of, multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical containing)
IT Food
Insect
Mold (fungus)
Pollen
Smut
(extract of, in multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical)
IT Antihistaminics
Bronchodilators
Therapeutics
Allergens
Corticosteroids, biological studies
Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical for)
IT Alums
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ragweed *allergen* extract adsorbed on, multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical containing)
IT *Allergy inhibitors*
(desensitizers, multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical for)
IT 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 1118-68-9 *25619-78-7*, Polytyrosine *25667-16-7*, Polytyrosine, SRU
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as adjuvant, in multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical)
IT 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ragweed *allergen* extract modified with, multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical containing)
IT *25619-78-7*, Polytyrosine *25667-16-7*, Polytyrosine, SRU
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as adjuvant, in multiphasic sustained-release microcapsule injection pharmaceutical)
RN 25619-78-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

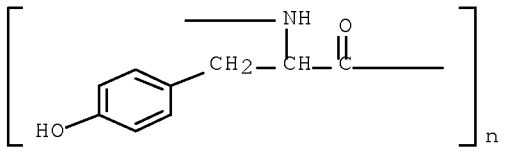
CM 1

CRN 60-18-4
CMF C9 H11 N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25667-16-7 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[imino[(1S)-1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl]] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L167 ANSWER 32 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:592969 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:192969
TITLE: Control of house-*dust* mites (Pyroglyphidae) with home disinfectants
AUTHOR(S): Schober, G.; Wetter, G.; Bischoff, E.; Van Bronswijk, J. E. M. H.; Kniest, F. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Ectoparasitol. Domest. Hyg., State Univ. Utrecht, Neth.
SOURCE: Experimental and Applied Acarology (*1987*), 3(3), 179-89
CODEN: EAACEM; ISSN: 0168-8162
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

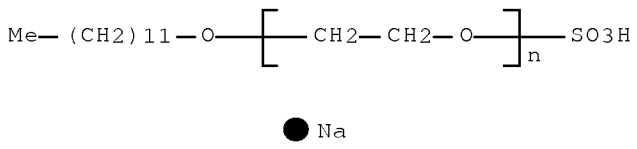
AB Chemical disinfectants and biocidal prepns. used in households were tested in the laboratory for their ability to kill the house-*dust* mite Dermatophagoides farinae. Batches of ten specimens were soaked in aqueous solns. or suspensions containing 0.0, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 and 10.0% (by volume) of the test prepns. Direct effect was tested without food. Population effect was tested with food added. The results showed a high mortality with all prepns. except for a regular carpet cleaner (containing detergents) and natamycin (a fungicide). Nevertheless, not all tested prepns. are practical in the home environment. Best results in homes were obtained with a carpet cleaning solution which incorporates an acaricide (benzylbenzoate). This particular preparation has an outstanding acaricidal efficacy and can easily and routinely be used by the householder. The degree of cleanliness in the household is a measure of the number of house- *dust* mites and their *allergens*.

CC 5-4 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
ST Dermatophagoides control house disinfectant; house *dust* mite control disinfectant
IT Carpets
(cleaning compns. for, house-*dust* mite response to)
IT *Dermatophagoides farinae*

(control of, with home disinfectants)
IT Acaricides
(house-*dust* mite control by)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(house-*dust* mite control with home)
IT 88-04-0, Dettol 7681-93-8, Natamycin 52645-53-1, Permethrin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(house-*dust* mite control by)
IT *110832-89-8* 110942-28-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(house-*dust* mite control with)
IT 96-30-0D, N-Methylchloroacetamide, derivs 120-51-4 1003-07-2D, derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(house-*dust* mite control with carpet cleaners containing)
IT *110832-89-8*
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(house-*dust* mite control with)
RN 110832-89-8 HCAPLUS
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol, mixt. with 4-chloro-2-(phenylmethyl)phenol and α-sulfo-ω-(dodecyloxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

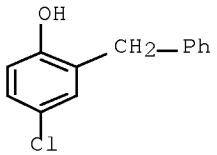
CM 1

CRN 9004-82-4
CMF (C2 H4 O)n C12 H26 O4 S . Na
CCI PMS



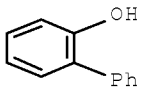
CM 2

CRN 120-32-1
CMF C13 H11 Cl O



CM 3

CRN 90-43-7
CMF C12 H10 O



L167 ANSWER 33 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:139527 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:139527
TITLE: Wet friction material compositions
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Shiro; Nakajima, Junichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toshiba Tungaloy Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

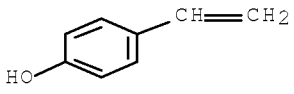
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61256030	A2	19861113	JP 1985-99309	19850510 <--
JP 05045807	B4	19930712		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-99309	19850510 <--

AB Compns. comprising an epoxy resin 5-30, a rubber (e.g. carboxy-modified nitrile rubber, epoxy-modified acrylic rubber) 3-40, and a friction filler containing lubricants (e.g. graphite, Mo disulfide, Pb) <70, hard particles (with Mohs hardness >4) <30, abrasion adjustment materials (e.g. BaSO4, CaCO3, MgCO3, cashew *dust*) <25, and fibers or whisker (e.g. pulp, C fibers, aromatic polyamide fibers, phenolic fibers, Al-Si fibers, glass fibers, Cu or Cu alloy fibers, Fe or Fe alloy fibers, SiC whisker) <80% as well as sufficient amount of a hardener [e.g. poly(p-hydroxystyrene) (I), phenolic resin, phenol-aralkyl resin, carboxylic anhydride] have high load capacity and friction coefficient,, low abrasion, and good mech. strength. Thus, a cured sheet of a mixture of glass fibers 50, graphite 15, silica 5, carboxy-modified nitrile rubber 15, an epoxy resin 15, and I 7% had elastic modulus 50 kg/mm2, Rockwell hardness (15Y) 75, low abrasion, and high durability and oil resistance.

IC ICM F16D069-02
ICS C08G059-42; C08G059-62; C08L021-00; C08L063-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
IT Cashew
(*dust*, friction fillers, epoxy resins containing rubbers and hardeners and, for wet friction materials, with high friction coefficient and low abrasion)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(P-hydroxystyrene)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, epoxy resins containing rubbers and friction fillers and, for wet friction materials, with high friction coefficient and low abrasion)
IT *24979-70-2*, Poly(P-hydroxystyrene)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, epoxy resins containing rubbers and friction fillers and, for wet friction materials, with high friction coefficient and low abrasion)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 34 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:208631 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:208631
TITLE: Respiratory abnormalities among workers in an iron and steel foundry
AUTHOR(S): Johnson, A.; Chan-Yeung, Moira; Maclean, Lonia; Atkins, Elizabeth; Dybuncio, Ann; Cheng, F.; Enarson, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Vancouver Gen. Hosp., Vancouver, BC, Can.
SOURCE: British Journal of Industrial Medicine (*1985*), 42(2), 94-100
CODEN: BJIMAG; ISSN: 0007-1072
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A study of the health of workers in an iron and steel foundry in Vancouver, British Columbia, was made and the results compared with those found in railway repair yard workers who were not significantly exposed to air contaminants at work. The foundry workers were exposed to PepSet [55957-71-6], which consists of diphenyl methane diisocyanate (MDI) [101-68-8] and phenol formaldehyde [*9003-35-4*] polymer and their decomposition products as well as to SiO2-containing particulates. A questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers, and chest radiog., *allergy* skin tests, pulmonary function tests, and methacholine inhalation tests were carried out as well as measurement levels of *dust* and MDI. Compared with the controls, the foundry workers had more respiratory symptoms and a significantly lower mean FEV, and FEF25-75% after adjustments had been made for differences in age, height, and smoking habit. Three workers (4.8%) had radiog. evidence of pneumoconiosis and 12 (18.2%) had asthma defined as presence of bronchial hyperreactivity cough, and addnl. respiratory symptoms such as wheeze, chest tightness, or breathlessness. Sensitization to MDI is probably the cause of asthma in these workers.

CC 59-5 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 55

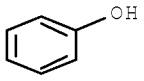
IT 101-68-8 101-68-8D, decomposition products 7631-86-9, biological studies *9003-35-4* *9003-35-4D*, decomposition products 55957-71-6
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); POL (Pollutant); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(air pollution by, occupational exposure to, health hazards of)

IT *9003-35-4* *9003-35-4D*, decomposition products
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); POL (Pollutant); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(air pollution by, occupational exposure to, health hazards of)

RN 9003-35-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

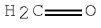
CM 1

CRN 108-95-2
CMF C6 H6 O



CM 2

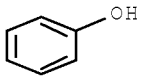
CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



RN 9003-35-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

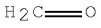
CM 1

CRN 108-95-2
CMF C6 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



L167 ANSWER 35 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:150785 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:150785
TITLE: Occupational skin pathology from exposure to high-molecular-weight polymer materials

AUTHOR(S): Skripkin, Yu. K.; Somov, B. A.; Selisskii, G. D.; Butov, Yu. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: II Med. Inst. im. Pirogova, Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya (*1973*), (3), 18-21
CODEN: GTPZAB; ISSN: 0016-9919
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB A large number of patients (167) with dermatoses caused by the action of various plastics containing glass fibers were examined A frequent causative factor of occupational dermatoses were glues prepared with acrylic derivs. Well-marked pathogenic properties of diphenylketone (DFK-7P or DFK-8P) polyamide-modified resins were observed Irritative and *allergenic* properties are common to polyurethane *phenolic*-rubber, *phenolic*-*poly*-(*vinyl* acetate), and other glues. *Preventive* measures against occupational dermatoses caused by polymeric materials should be aimed at improving the technol. through maximum mechanization and automation.

CC 59-2 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 36

L167 ANSWER 36 OF 75 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:460043 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:60043
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:11222f-h,11223a
TITLE: Prevention of silicosis, cytoprotective action of some types of synthetic polymers
AUTHOR(S): Natta, Giuli; Vigliani, Enrico Carlo; Danusso, Ferdinando; Pernis, Benvenuto; Ferruti, Paolo; Marchisio, Maria Antonietta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Milan
SOURCE: Atti Accad. Nazl. Lincei, Classe Sci. Fis., Mat. Nat (*1966*), 40(1), 11-19
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian

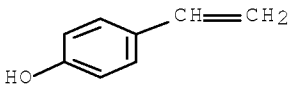
AB cf. CA 60, 9816a. The determining step of silicosis is the lysis of macrophages by silica particles phagocytized by them. Vinyl polymers synthesized for the purpose were tested as cytoprotective agents. Expts. were performed by treating macrophages in vitro with silica *dust* and by checking the probable inhibition of the lysis after having brought either macrophages or silica in contact with the polymers in solution The polymers which are active in both cases belong to 2 chemical classes, characterized by the presence in the monomeric unit either of the N-O function or of the N-CH2 or N-CH2CH2 functions of the morpholine group. Their activity decreases and finally vanishes when the mol. weight decreases. These polymers have the following action: stimulation of physiol. processes of mech. elimination of inhaled silica; attenuation of the tissue reaction induced by silica; and direct neutralization of the pathogenic properties of silica. The pos. results are attributed more to the presence of the functional groups (N-O, etc.) than to the monomeric unit to which they are linked. These functional groups have in common a certain basicity which can give rise to particularly stable H bonds. The most probable action is the stabilization of a H bond between characteristic functional groups and silanolic groups present on the surface of the silica, which are weakly acidic.

CC 69 (Toxicology, Air Pollution, and Industrial Hygiene)
IT 13276-13-6, Aniline, N,N-dimethyl-p-vinyl-, N-oxide, polymers
24979-70-2, Phenol, p-vinyl-, homopolymer
(in silicosis prevention and macrophage protection)
IT *24979-70-2*, Phenol, p-vinyl-, homopolymer
(in silicosis prevention and macrophage protection)
RN 24979-70-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2628-17-3
CMF C8 H8 O



L167 ANSWER 37 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003065142 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12575846
TITLE: Sensitizing capacity of two monomeric aldehyde components in p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin.
AUTHOR: Zimerson Erik; Bruze Magnus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden.. erik.zimerson@derm.mas.lu.se
SOURCE: Acta dermato-venereologica, *(2002)* Vol. 82, No. 6, pp. 418-22.
Journal code: 0370310. ISSN: 0001-5555.
PUB. COUNTRY: Norway
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Feb 2003
Last Updated on STN: 30 Apr 2003
Entered Medline: 29 Apr 2003

ABSTRACT:
Contact *allergy* to p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin is not rare. This resin consists of a large number of substances, most of which are unknown. For diagnostic and *preventive* reasons, the chemical identity of the sensitizers should be known as well as their sensitizing capacities, cross-reaction patterns and presence in the environment. The aim of this study was to investigate the sensitizing capacities and cross-reaction patterns for 5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzaldehyde and 5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-benzaldehyde in the guinea pig maximization test. 2,6-Dimethylol p-tert-*butylphenol*, p-tert-butylcate chol, 2-methylol p-tert-*butylphenol*, p-tert-*butylphenol*, 4-tert-butyl-2-(5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzyloxymethyl)-6-hydroxymethyl-*phenol* and 4-tert-butyl-2-(5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-benzyloxymethyl)-*phenol* were used as potential cross-reacting substances. 5-tert-Butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzaldehyde was shown to be a sensitizer (p = 0.041). In animals induced with this compound no cross-reactions to the putative cross-reacting substances were seen. In contrast, 5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-benzaldehyde failed to induce sensitization and no cross-reactions were detected.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female
*Allergens: AE, adverse effects

Animals
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
Comparative Study
Cross Reactions: IM, immunology
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: ET, etiology
Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: IM, immunology
Guinea Pigs
Intradermal Tests: MT, methods
Models, Animal
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Allergens); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 38 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002715479 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12478535
TITLE: Contact allergy to o-cresol--a sensitizer in phenol -formaldehyde resin.
AUTHOR: Bruze Magnus; Zimerson Erik
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden.
SOURCE: American journal of contact dermatitis : official journal of the American Contact Dermatitis Society, (2002 Dec) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 198-200.
Journal code: 9100472. ISSN: 1046-199X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 19 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 18 Mar 2003

ABSTRACT:
BACKGROUND: In patients hypersensitive to phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR) it is, for therapeutic and preventive reasons, important to know the identity of the primary sensitizing substances, their sensitizing capacity, as well as their cross-reaction patterns. When elucidating the issue of cross reactivity in patients with contact allergy to simple methylol phenols (MP), o-cresol was shown to be a contact sensitizer. Besides cross reactivity, contamination of one or more MP(s) in o-cresol as well as o-cresol being a sensitizer of its own in PFR were possible explanations of the simultaneous positive patch test reactions to MP and o-cresol. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to investigate if the simultaneous allergic reactions to PFR and o-cresol could be explained by the presence of this substance in PFR. METHODS: Patch testing, high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry (NMR), gas chromatography (GC), and mass spectrometry (MS) were used. RESULTS: o-Cresol was isolated from the specific PFR used in our standard patch test series and identified. The concentration in the resin was 0.066% wt/weight CONCLUSION: The current study establishes o-cresol as a contact sensitizer in a PFR. The observed reactions to o-cresol could be on the basis of cross reactivity or primary sensitization.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Male
*Allergens: AE, adverse effects
Allergens: PD, pharmacology
Chromatography, Gas: MT, methods
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid: MT, methods

Cresols: AE, adverse effects
*Cresols: PD, pharmacology
Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: DI, diagnosis
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: ET, etiology
Formaldehyde: AE, adverse effects
*Formaldehyde: PD, pharmacology
Humans
Immunization
Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: MT, methods
Patch Tests
Phenols: AE, adverse effects
**Phenols: PD, pharmacology*
Polymers: AE, adverse effects
*Polymers: PD, pharmacology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Sampling Studies
Sensitivity and Specificity
Spectrum Analysis, Mass: MT, methods

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-00-0 (Formaldehyde); *9003-35-4 (phenol-formaldehyde resin)*; 95-48-7 (2-cresol)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Allergens); 0 (Cresols); 0 (*Phenols*); 0 (Polymers)

L167 ANSWER 39 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002730359 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12492546

TITLE: Contact allergy to the monomers in p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin.

AUTHOR: Zimerson Erik; Bruze Magnus

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden.. erik.zimerson@derm.mas.lu.se

SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, *(2002 Sep)* Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 147-53.
Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200304

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2003
Entered Medline: 11 Apr 2003

ABSTRACT:
In many adhesive formulations p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin (PTBP-F-R) is used as a binder. Contact *allergy* to this resin is not rare. In patients hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R, and *butylphenol* derivatives therein, it is for diagnostic and *preventive* reasons necessary to know the nature of the primary sensitizing substances, as well as the cross-reaction patterns for these. The aim of this study was to investigate contact *allergy* to monomers in PTBP-F-R and potential cross-reacting substances. 12 patients hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R were patch tested with 2 monomers, the raw materials formaldehyde and p-tert-***butylphenol*** , and 3 closely related substances. High pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to investigate the purity of the test substances. It was shown that the monomers 2-methylol p-tert-***butylphenol*** and 2,6-dimethylol p-tert-*butylphenol* could elicit *allergic* reactions in humans hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R. No simultaneous reactions or cross-reactions were shown to formaldehyde, p-tert-***butylphenol*** , p-tert-butylcatechol, 2(3)-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole

(BHA) or 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluene (BHT). It was also shown that low amounts of contaminants in the test substances, if not taken into account, could influence the conclusions drawn from the test results obtained.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Male
Allergens: AE, adverse effects
Case-Control Studies
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
Comparative Study
Cross Reactions
Dermatitis, Occupational: DI, diagnosis
*Dermatitis, Occupational: ET, etiology
Humans
Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
Patch Tests: MT, methods
Probability
Reference Values
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
*Resins, Synthetic: CH, chemistry
Risk Assessment
Sampling Studies
Sensitivity and Specificity
Spectrum Analysis, Mass

CAS REGISTRY NO.: *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)*

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Allergens); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 40 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002466194 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12225412

TITLE: Sensitizing capacity of some trimers in p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin.

AUTHOR: Zimerson Erik; Bruze Magnus

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Malmo,. Sweden.erik.zimmerson@derm.mas.lu.se

SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, *(2002 Jul)* Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 40-6.
Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200212

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 2002
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 30 Dec 2002

ABSTRACT:
Contact *allergy* to p-tert-*butylphenol* formaldehyde resin (PTBP-F-R) is not rare. This resin consists of a large number of substances, most of which are still unknown. For diagnostic and *preventive* reasons the chemical identity of the sensitizers should be known, as well as their sensitizing capacities, cross-reaction patterns and presence in the environment. The aims of this study were to investigate the sensitizing capacities and potential cross-reacting patterns for 4-tert-butyl-2,6-bis-(5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzyloxymethyl)-*phenol* (XIII), 4-tert-butyl-2- (5 - tert - butyl - 2 - hydroxy-benzyloxymethyl) - 6 - (5 - tert - butyl - 2 - hydroxy - 3 - hydroxymethyl-benzyloxy methyl)-***phenol*** (XIVa) and 7,15,23-tri-tert-butyl-25,26,27-trihydroxy-2,3,10,11,18,19-hexahomo-3,11,19-trioxacalix(3)arene (XVIII) by the guinea pig

maximization test. 4-tert-Butyl-2,6-bis-hydroxymethyl-*phenol*, 4-tert-butylbenzene-1,2-diol, 4-tert-butyl-2-hydroxymethyl-*phenol*, 4-tert-butyl-*phenol*, 4-tert-butyl-2-(5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzyloxymethyl)-6-hydroxymethyl-*phenol*, 4-tert-butyl-2-[5-tert-butyl-3-(5-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-benzyloxymethyl) - 2 -hydroxy-benzyloxymethyl] - 6 - (5 - tert-butyl- 2 -hydroxy- 3 -hydroxymethyl-benzyloxymethyl)- *phenol* and were used as potential cross-reacting substances. In this study it is strongly indicated that the linear trimer XIII has a sensitizing capacity in the guinea pig which was significant when compared to the controls (p = 0.024). No cross-reactions were detected in animals induced with the linear trimer XIII. The linear trimer XIVa and the cyclic trimer XVIII failed to induce sensitization.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female
Allergens: AD, administration & dosage
Allergens: AE, adverse effects
*Allergens: DU, diagnostic use
Animals
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
Cross Reactions
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: DI, diagnosis
Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: ET, etiology
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Guinea Pigs
*Patch Tests: ST, standards
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Resins, Synthetic: AD, administration & dosage
Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
*Resins, Synthetic: DU, diagnostic use

CAS REGISTRY NO.: *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)*

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Allergens); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 41 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001084248 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10945744

TITLE: Sensitizing capacity of 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydorxy-(hydroxymethyl)-dibenzyl ethers in the guinea pig.

AUTHOR: Zimerson E; Bruze M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Sweden.

SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, *(2000 Aug)* Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 72-8.
Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200101

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 18 Jan 2001

ABSTRACT:
In patients hypersensitive to p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin (PTBP-F-R), it is for diagnostic, therapeutic and *preventive* reasons necessary to know the identity of the primary sensitizing substances, their sensitizing capacities as well as their cross-reaction patterns. We have recently shown that the 2 dimers in PTBP-F-R, 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether (X) and 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether (IX) are contact sensitizers in man. The aim of this study was to investigate the sensitizing capacities of these dimers in PTBP-F-R and potential cross-reacting substances in the guinea pig with the

guinea pig maximization test. IX, X, 2,6-dimethylol-p-tert-*butylphenol* (2,6-MPTBP), 2-methylol-p-tert-*butylphenol* (2-MPTBP), p-tert-butylcatechol (PTBC), 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-dibenzyl ether (XI) were used as possible cross reacting substances. IX and X were shown to be sensitizers. When compared to the sensitizers in *phenol* -formaldehyde resin, IX is a strong sensitizer (p= 0.00052) and X a moderate sensitizer (p=0.0053). Animals sensitized to IX showed cross-reactions to X (p=0.010), 2,6-MPTBP (p=0.0011) and PTBC (p=0.0498). Animals sensitized to X showed no cross-reactions to the substances that were tested. The results indicate that IX is a main *allergen* in PTBP-F-R, with possibly also X.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female
*Allergens: AE, adverse effects
Allergens: CH, chemistry
Animals
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
Cross Reactions
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: ET, etiology
Guinea Pigs
Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
*Phenyl Ethers: AE, adverse effects
Phenyl Ethers: CH, chemistry
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
Resins, Synthetic: CH, chemistry
Spectrum Analysis, Mass

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 103-50-4 (dibenzyl ether); *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)*

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Allergens); 0 (Phenyl Ethers); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 42 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001095233 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10902584

TITLE: Contact allergy to 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-(hydroxymethyl)-dibenzyl ethers, sensitizers, in p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin.

AUTHOR: Zimerson E; Bruze M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Sweden.

SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, *(2000 Jul)* Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 20-6.
Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200102

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 1 Feb 2001

ABSTRACT:

Allergy to p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin (PTBP-F-R) is not rare. This resin consists of a large number of substances, most of which are still unknown. More knowledge about the sensitizers in the resin is a good basis for development of diagnosis, treatment and *prevention*. The aim of this investigation was to study *allergens* in PTBP-F-R by isolation of some medium molecular weight substances from the resin and patch testing these in individuals hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R. 2 isolated substances were shown to be *allergens* in PTBP-F-R, 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether and 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-

dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether. 13 patients hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R were patch tested with serial dilutions of 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether and 12 of them reacted positively. 12 patients hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R were patch tested with serial dilutions of 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether and 11 of them reacted positively. Positive patch test reactions were seen down to 0.0000025 mmole x 1(-1) (approximately 0.01 ppm) for both 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether and 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether in the most sensitive patient. HPLC analysis of 2 PTBP-F-Rs showed the presence of 1.0-1.7% w/w 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether and 0.75-0.90% w/w 5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-dibenzyl ether in the resins.

CONTROLLED TERM: *Allergens: AE, adverse effects
Allergens: CH, chemistry
Benzyl Compounds: AE, adverse effects
*Benzyl Compounds: CH, chemistry
Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: DI, diagnosis
Ethers: AE, adverse effects
*Ethers: CH, chemistry
Humans
Patch Tests
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
*Resins, Synthetic: CH, chemistry

CAS REGISTRY NO.: *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)*

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3'-dihydroxymethyl dibenzyl ether); 0 (5,5'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl dibenzyl ether); 0 (Allergens); 0 (Benzyl Compounds); 0 (Ethers); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 43 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999355119 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10428165

TITLE: Culture media and their components differ in their ability to scavenge reactive oxygen species in the plasmid relaxation assay.

AUTHOR: Ermilov A; Diamond M P; Sacco A G; Dozortsev D D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hutzel Hospital/Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48201, USA.

SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, *(1999 Jul)* Vol. 72, No. 1, pp. 154-7.
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199908

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 1999
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 1999
Entered Medline: 26 Aug 1999

ABSTRACT:
OBJECTIVE: To investigate the modulation of DNA-damaging effects of reactive oxygen species by media composition. DESIGN: In vitro study. SETTING: Academic medical center. PATIENT(S): None. INTERVENTION(S): None. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Plasmid relaxation. RESULT(S): Ham's F-10 medium, 1% Percoll, superoxide dismutase (1, 10, or 100 IU), and synthetic serum substitute did not affect DNA damage by reactive oxygen species and did not

have any effect on plasmid DNA damage. Plasmid DNA damage was partially ***inhibited*** in the presence of P-1 and human tubal fluid media. Human serum albumin, *phenol* red, glucose, *polyvinyl* alcohol, ***polyvinylpyrrolidone*** , sucrose, and HEPES also were found to protect DNA from damage. CONCLUSION(S): In vitro fertilization media and their components vary widely in the way they affect DNA damage by reactive oxygen species.

CONTROLLED TERM: Catalase: ME, metabolism
*Culture Media: ME, metabolism
*DNA Damage
DNA, Bacterial: ME, metabolism
DNA, Circular: ME, metabolism
DNA, Superhelical: ME, metabolism
Electrophoresis, Agar Gel
*Free Radical Scavengers: ME, metabolism
HEPES: ME, metabolism
*Plasmids: ME, metabolism
*Reactive Oxygen Species: ME, metabolism

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7365-45-9 (HEPES)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Culture Media); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (DNA, Circular); 0 (DNA, Superhelical); 0 (Free Radical Scavengers); 0 (Reactive Oxygen Species); EC 1.11.1.6 (Catalase)

L167 ANSWER 44 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999123792 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9924717

TITLE: Simultaneous p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin and p-tert-butylcatechol contact allergies in man and sensitizing capacities of p-tert-*butylphenol* and p-tert-butylcatechol in guinea pigs.

AUTHOR: Zimerson E; Bruze M; Goossens A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Malmo University Hospital, Sweden.

SOURCE: Journal of occupational and environmental medicine / American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, *(1999 Jan)* Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 23-8. Journal code: 9504688. ISSN: 1076-2752.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199903

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Apr 1999
Last Updated on STN: 13 Apr 1999
Entered Medline: 30 Mar 1999

ABSTRACT:
In patients who are hypersensitive to p-tert-*butylphenol*-formaldehyde resin (PTBP-F-R), it is necessary, for diagnostic, therapeutic, and ***preventive*** reasons, to know the identity of the primary sensitizing substances, their sensitizing capacities, and their crossreaction patterns. The aims of this study were to investigate the presence of a simultaneous p-tert-butylcatechol (PTBC) contact *allergy* in individuals who were hypersensitive to PTBP-F-R, to investigate the sensitizing capacity of PTBC and p-tert-*butylphenol* (PTBP) in guinea pigs, and to study any crossreaction patterns. In 294 dermatitis patients tested with PTBP-F-R and PTBC, there was a statistically significant over-representation of simultaneous test reactions. Use of the guinea pig maximization test demonstrated that PTBC is a strong sensitizer giving crossreactions to PTBP. PTBP, however, failed to induce sensitization.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female
Administration, Topical

Animals
*Antioxidants: AE, adverse effects
*Catechols: AE, adverse effects
Catechols: IM, immunology
Cross Reactions
*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: IM, immunology
*Drug Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology
Guinea Pigs
Humans
Occupational Exposure
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)* ; 27213-78-1 (tert-butylcatechol)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antioxidants); 0 (Catechols); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L167 ANSWER 45 OF 75 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80245121 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7398288
TITLE: Shoe contact dermatitis.
AUTHOR: Angelini G; Vena G A; Meneghini C L
SOURCE: Contact dermatitis, *(1980 Jun)* Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 279-83.
Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 24 Oct 1980
ABSTRACT:
The incidence of contact *allergy* was studied in a series of 165 patients with eczematous dermatitis of the feet correlated clinically with shoe contact. Positive reactions to one or more substances were recorded in 108 patients (65.4%). Among the relevant sensitizers were chromium, paraphenylenediamine, paratertiary *butylphenolformaldehyde* resin and nickel, while the other *allergens* were benzocaine, neomycin, balsam of Peru, ethylenediamine and parabens. *Allergic* contact dermatitis of the feet can be *prevented* by recognition of the *allergens* responsible, control of hyperhidrosis and avoidance of topical ***allergens.***
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Male
*Dermatitis, Atopic: ET, etiology
*Dermatitis, Contact: ET, etiology
*Foot Dermatoses: ET, etiology
Formaldehyde: AE, adverse effects
Formaldehyde: AA, analogs & derivatives
Humans
Nickel: AE, adverse effects
Patch Tests
Phenols: AE, adverse effects
Phenylenediamines: AE, adverse effects
Potassium Dichromate: AE, adverse effects
Resins, Synthetic: AE, adverse effects
*Shoes: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: *25085-50-1 (p-tert-butylphenolformaldehyde resin)* ; 50-00-0 (Formaldehyde); 7440-02-0 (Nickel); 7778-50-9 (Potassium Dichromate)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (*Phenols*); 0 (Phenylenediamines); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001319098 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Atopic dermatitis: The role of Pityrosporum ovale.

AUTHOR: Brehler R.B.S.; Luger T.A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: R.B.S. Brehler, Westfalische Wilhelms Universitat, Zentrum fur Dermatologie, Von Esmarch Strasse 56, 48149 Munster, Germany. r.brehler@uni-muenster.de

SOURCE: Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, (2001) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 5-6. .
Refs: 9
ISSN: 0926-9959 CODEN: JEAVEQ

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 2001

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*atopic dermatitis: DT, drug therapy
*Pityrosporum ovale
Malassezia furfur
Pityrosporum orbiculare
Candida albicans
dose response
disease severity
eczema
correlation function
drug efficacy
patch test
monocyte
dendritic cell
Staphylococcus aureus
Lactobacillus
aerobic bacteria
CpG island
immunotherapy
human
clinical trial
randomized controlled trial
double blind procedure
controlled study
preschool child
editorial
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy
antiinfective agent: TP, topical drug administration
clioquinol: DT, drug therapy
clioquinol: TP, topical drug administration
triclosan: DT, drug therapy
triclosan: TP, topical drug administration
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy

antibiotic agent: PO, oral drug administration
antibiotic agent: TP, topical drug administration
sulfonamide: DT, drug therapy
sulfonamide: TP, topical drug administration
gentamicin: DT, drug therapy
gentamicin: TP, topical drug administration
pseudomonic acid: DT, drug therapy
pseudomonic acid: TP, topical drug administration
immunoglobulin: DT, drug therapy
immunoglobulin: TP, topical drug administration
antifungal agent: DT, drug therapy
antifungal agent: PO, oral drug administration
ketoconazole: CT, clinical trial
ketoconazole: DO, drug dose
ketoconazole: DT, drug therapy
placebo
corticosteroid
immunoglobulin E: EC, endogenous compound
house dust allergen
milk
CD1 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
oligodeoxynucleotide: EC, endogenous compound

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (clioquinol) 130-26-7, *8057-20-3*; (triclosan) 3380-34-5; (gentamicin) 1392-48-9, 1403-66-3, 1405-41-0; (pseudomonic acid) 12650-69-0, 40980-51-6, 71980-98-8; (immunoglobulin) 9007-83-4; (ketoconazole) 65277-42-1; (immunoglobulin E) 37341-29-0; (milk) 8049-98-7

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998314037 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: [Chronic interstitial lung disease in children: Bronchopulmonary dysplasia and extrinsic *allergic* alveolitis].
CHRONISCHE INTERSTITIELLE LUNGENERKRANKUNGEN IM KINDESALTER: BRONCHOPULMONALE DYSPLASIE UND EXOGEN *ALLERGISCHE* ALVEOLITIS.

AUTHOR: Resch B.; Eber E.; Zach M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. B. Resch, Univ. Klin. Kinder-/Jugendheil. Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 30, A-8036 Graz, Austria

SOURCE: Klinische Padiatrie, (1998) Vol. 210, No. 5, pp. 331-339. .
Refs: 107
ISSN: 0300-8630 CODEN: KLPDB2

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
024 Anesthesiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1998

ABSTRACT: Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is a chronic lung disease that develops in preterm infants treated with oxygen and positive-pressure ventilation for respiratory distress syndrome. Despite the introduction of new treatment modalities (surfactant therapy, high-frequency oscillation) and improvements in the outcome of critically ill preterm infants, BPD has become an extremely important complication of neonatal intensive care and the most

common form of chronic lung disease in infants. Specific pathogenesis, treatment modalities, prognosis, and multidisciplinary approaches to the ***prevention*** of BPD are described in detail. Extrinsic *allergic* alveolitis ('hypersensitivity pneumonitis') is a rare pulmonary disease in childhood due to inhaled organic *dust*, containing fungal antigens, thermophilic actinomycetes, or avian proteins. Diagnosis is often difficult, but it should be considered in every child with persistent and otherwise unexplained respiratory symptoms.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*interstitial lung disease: DI, diagnosis
*interstitial lung disease: ET, etiology
*interstitial lung disease: PC, prevention
*chronic lung disease: DI, diagnosis
*chronic lung disease: ET, etiology
*chronic lung disease: PC, prevention
*lung dysplasia: DI, diagnosis
*lung dysplasia: ET, etiology
*lung dysplasia: PC, prevention
*allergic pneumonitis: DI, diagnosis
*allergic pneumonitis: ET, etiology
oxygen therapy
positive end expiratory pressure
neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: CN, congenital disorder
neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: DT, drug therapy
neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: TH, therapy
newborn intensive care
high frequency ventilation
critical illness
prematurity: CN, congenital disorder
treatment outcome
human
newborn
infant
child
review
Drug Descriptors:
lung surfactant: DT, drug therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (lung surfactant) *99732-49-7*

L167 ANSWER 48 OF 75 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998240349 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Human lung surfactant protein A exists in several different oligomeric states: Oligomer size distribution varies between patient groups.
AUTHOR: Hickling T.P.; Malhotra R.; Sim R.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T.P. Hickling, MRC Immunochemistry Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine, (1998) Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 266-275. .
Refs: 35
ISSN: 1076-1551 CODEN: MOMEE2
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 20 Aug 1998

ABSTRACT: Background: Lung surfactant protein A (SP-A) is a complex molecule composed of up to 18 polypeptide chains. In vivo, SP-A probably binds to a wide range of inhaled materials via the interaction of surface carbohydrates with the lectin domains of SP-A and mediates their interaction with cells as part of a natural defense system. Multiplicity of lectin domains gives high-affinity binding to carbohydrate-bearing surfaces. Materials and Methods: Gel filtration analyses were performed on bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid samples from three patient groups: pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (n = 12), birch *pollen allergy* (n = 11), and healthy volunteers (n = 4). Sucrose density gradient centrifugation was employed to determine molecular weights of SP-A oligomers. SP-A was solubilized from the lipid phase to compare oligomeric state with that of water soluble SP-A. Results: SP-A exists as fully assembled complexes with 18 polypeptide chains, but it is also consistently found in smaller oligomeric forms. This is true for both the water- and lipid-soluble fractions of SP-A. Conclusions: The three patients groups analyzed show a shift towards lower oligomeric forms of SP-A in the following sequence: healthy-pulmonary alveolar proteinosis-*pollen* ***allergy.*** Depolymerization would be expected to lead to loss of binding affinity for carbohydrate-rich surfaces, with loss of alteration of biological function. While there are many complex factors involved in the establishment of an *allergy*, it is possible that reduced participation of SP-A in clearing a potential *allergen* from the lungs could be an early step in the chain of events.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*protein analysis
*allergy: ET, etiology
lung lavage
sucrose density gradient centrifugation
oligomerization
proteinosis
protein binding
binding affinity
depolymerization
host resistance
immunoblotting
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
gel filtration
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
human
human tissue
human cell
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*lung surfactant
*oligomer
*allergen
*pollen
lectin

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (lung surfactant) *99732-49-7*

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 82012761 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1982012761
TITLE: Immunologic properties of conjugates of ragweed antigen E with various alkoxypolyethylene glycols.

AUTHOR: King T.P.; Weiner C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY 10021, United States
SOURCE: International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology, (1981) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 439-446. .
CODEN: IAAAAM
COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1991

ABSTRACT: Antigen E from ragweed *pollen* has been modified by coupling about 8 of its 18 ε-amino groups with various alkoxypolyethylene glycols (ROPEG). These glycols include methoxy-PEGs of 2,000 and 5,000 daltons, n-lauryloxy-PEG of 1,200 daltons (BRIJ-35), and p-isooctylphenoxy-PEG of 3,300 daltons (Triton X-705). The immunogenic and immunosuppressive activities of these conjugates were tested in mice. They showed reduced immunogenicity for antigen E-specific IgE and IgG antibody responses although the BRIJ-35 conjugate showed only slightly decreased immunogenicity. The protein portion of the conjugate molecules appeared to contain the same antigenic determinants as in native antigen E. The alkoxypolyethyleneglycoxy portion of the conjugate molecules was found to be weakly immunogenic, since mice which had been immunized with such conjugates showed a transient weak IgE antibody response. All conjugates retained the immunosuppressive property of antigen E since the subcutaneous treatment of antigen E-sensitized mice with high doses of antigen E or of conjugate led to suppression of their specific IgE and IgG antibody levels.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*antibody production
*methoxypolyethylene glycol
*ragweed allergy
immunosuppressive treatment
mouse
animal experiment
Drug Descriptors:
*blood group e antigen
*immunoglobulin e
*immunoglobulin g
*immunoglobulin g antibody
*polidocanol
*ragweed pollen
*tyloxapol
macrogol derivative
triton x 705
unclassified drug
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (immunoglobulin e) 37341-29-0; (immunoglobulin g) 97794-27-9; (polidocanol) 60828-78-6, 9002-92-0; (tyloxapol) *25301-02-4*
CHEMICAL NAME: Brij 35; Triton x 705

L167 ANSWER 50 OF 75 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80092725 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980092725
TITLE: [Drug effects on clearance mechanisms in the respiratory tract].
PHARMAKOLOGISCHE BEEINFLUSSUNG DER REINIGUNGSMECHANISMEN IM

ATEMTRAKT.

AUTHOR: Renovanz H.-D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Germany

SOURCE: Medizinische Monatsschrift fur Pharmazeuten, (1979) Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 361-367. .
CODEN: MMPHDB
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1991

ABSTRACT: Attention is drawn to air pollution with regard to the significance of clearance function in the respiratory tract. Due to the depositing of ***dust*** in the region of end bronchia and alveoles, clearance must commence there. Mechanisms of this clearance procedure are: the alveolar macrophages; the surfactant; the activity of the moving epithelium; and the physico chemical properties of the trachiobronchial secretion. The interplay of these factors leads to optimal clearance. It is seen that the pharmacological effect of the individual factors in clearance can best be produced by medicaments which have already been applied successfully in the treatment of bronchitic or obstructive symptoms. Substances which inhibit the clearance mechanisms should not be prescribed when the alveolo bronchiolary or mucocillary clearance is damaged.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*air pollution
*drug clearance
*dust
*respiratory system
lung alveolus macrophage
mucociliary clearance
pharmacokinetics
human cell
animal experiment
drug administration
inhalational drug administration
therapy
rat
normal human
electron microscopy
histology
Drug Descriptors:
*adrenergic receptor stimulating agent
*allergen
*analgesic agent
*anesthetic agent
*antibiotic agent
*barbituric acid derivative
*bronchodilating agent
*cholinergic receptor blocking agent
*cholinergic receptor stimulating agent
*corticosteroid
*cytostatic agent
*drug
*estrogen
*industrial toxic substance

*oxytocin
*prolactin
*prostaglandin derivative
*thyroxine
lung surfactant

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (oxytocin) 50-56-6, 54577-94-5; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4; (thyroxine) 7488-70-2; (lung surfactant) *99732-49-7*

L167 ANSWER 51 OF 75 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79060043 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1979060043
TITLE: Human serum albumin and tween 80 as stabilizers of *allergen* solutions.
AUTHOR: Norman P.S.; Marsh D.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. Med., Baltimore, Md., United States
SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1978) Vol. 62, No. 5, pp. 314-319. .
CODEN: JACIBY
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 051 Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Intradermal skin testing may often give inaccurate results because of poor stability of *allergens* and loss of protein by adsorption to the walls and syringes during the process of making the extreme dilutions required with potent extracts. To test the ability of stabilizers to ***prevent*** such losses of *allergenic* activity, three diluents for *allergens* were compared: standard phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, containing 0.4% phenol and the same buffer containing either 0.03% human serum albumin (HSA) or 0.005% Tween 80. Tenfold dilution series of ragweed, grass, Alternaria, and *dust allergens* were tested by the intradermal threshold dilution technique in the same group of patients five times over six months, comparing stored dilutions with dilutions freshly made from the same batches of lyophilized extracts. Results with Tween 80 and HSA buffers were identical and highly reproducible: however, each new set of dilutions in standard buffers frequently showed within 24 to 48 hr after preparation a lower skin test potency which varied unpredictably between 10 and one thousandfold. Furthermore, upon prolonged storage at 4°C, dilutions in standard buffer lost further activity. Storage of radiolabeled antigen E (AgE) in ordinary glass tubes for 24 hr showed adsorption of about 5% of the labeled protein to glass in the absence of stabilizers but only 0.5% in the presence of stabilizers. The authors conclude that stabilizing agents should be added to diluting fluids in preparing *allergens* for skin testing or immunotherapy.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*skin test
intradermal drug administration
normal human
Drug Descriptors:
*albumin
*allergen

*human serum albumin
*polysorbate 80
*tyloxapol
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (human serum albumin) 9048-49-1; (polysorbate 80) 8050-83-7, 9005-65-6; (tyloxapol) 25301-02-4
CHEMICAL NAME: Tween 80
COMPANY NAME: Cutter; Center (United States)

L167 ANSWER 52 OF 75 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75175498 EMBASE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1975175498
TITLE: Inhibition by derivatives of phloretin of anaphylactic histamine release from human lung tissue and of prostaglandin F(2α) induced bronchoconstriction.
AUTHOR: Foucard T.; Strandberg K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Blood Cent., Univ. Hosp., Uppsala, Sweden
SOURCE: International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology, (1975) Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 132-142. .
CODEN: IAAAAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Derivatives of phloretin (25 to 1,000 μg/ml), among them polyphloretin phosphate (PPP), *inhibited* in a dose dependent manner anaphylactic (birch *pollen* or horse dander) histamine release, from human lung tissue passively sensitized with reaginic serum. Pretreatment with PPP of lung tissue, sensitized both to birch *pollen* and horse dander, couteracted to a similar extent the release of histamine induced by either ***allergen*** administered in sequence. The phloretin derivatives also antagonized the constrictor action of prostaglandin F2α on isolated human bronchi at concentrations which did not impair the responses to histamine. The low and high molecular weight derivatives of phloretin were comparably active on a weight basis in both experimental systems.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*allergy
*anaphylaxis
*bronchospasm
*bronchus
*dose response
*histamine release
*human
*lung
*lung parenchyma
*phloretin derivative
normal human
in vitro study
drug response
theoretical study
Drug Descriptors:
*allergen
*histamine
*phloretin
*polyphloretin phosphate
*prostaglandin
*prostaglandin f2 alpha

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (histamine) 51-45-6, 56-92-8, 93443-21-1; (phloretin) 60-82-2; (polyphloretin phosphate) 9014-72-6; (prostaglandin f2 alpha) 551-11-1
COMPANY NAME: Leo; Vitrum

L167 ANSWER 53 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:549970 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300550210
TITLE: Cosmetics, foods and beverages supplemented with purified strictinin.
AUTHOR(S): Tsuji, Kenkou [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Yamamoto, Mari [Inventor]; Kawamoto, Keiko [Inventor]; Tachibana, Hirofumi [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shizuoka, Japan
ASSIGNEE: National Agricultural Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan; Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution, Omiya, Japan
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6638524 20031028
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 28 2003) Vol. 1275, No. 4. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 2003
ABSTRACT:This invention is to provide an agent for therapy and ***prevention*** of allergic diseases which has no adverse action, shows a high safety even by administration for a long period and is able to be utilized to food and/or beverage, cosmetics, etc. which are used daily. To be specific, it provides antiallergic agent and anti-inflammatory agent characterized in containing at least one polyphenol selected from strictinin and methylated derivatives thereof as an effective ingredient; a method for the addition of an antiallergic agent for oral administration or an anti-inflammatory agent for oral administration which is characterized in containing at least one polyphenol selected from strictinin and methylated derivatives thereof as an effective ingredient to food and/or beverage for prevention, suppression and mitigation of ***allergic*** symptoms or inflammatory symptoms.
NAT. PATENT. CLASSIF.:424439000
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Food technology - General and methods 13502
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs 22012
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Cosmetics; Foods; Pharmacology
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
allergic disease: immune system disease
Hypersensitivity (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
polyphenol; strictinin: antiallergic-drug, antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug, methylated derivative
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

beverage: beverage; cosmetics; food
REGISTRY NUMBER: *27073-41-2* (*polyphenol*)
517-46-4 (strictinin)

L167 ANSWER 54 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:328568 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300328568
TITLE: Fungi *allergens* produced by solid-state fermentation process: Optimization and *allergen* characterization.
AUTHOR(S): Hasan, Salah D. M.; Gambale, Walderez; Zollner, Ricardo L.; Santana, Maria H. A. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemical Engineering, State University of Campinas, 13083-970, PO Box 6066, Campinas, SP, Brazil lena@feq.unicamp.br
SOURCE: Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, (*Spring 2003*) Vol. 105-108, pp. 403-412. print.
ISSN: 0273-2289 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2003
ABSTRACT:*Allergenic* extracts were produced from Drechslera (Helminthosporium) monoceras biomass cultured by solid-state fermentation using wheat bran as the substrate. The main fermentation variables were selected by statistical design, and the optimized biomass yield (1.43 mg/(g of dry substrate cntdot d)) was obtained at pH 9.5 and 45.8% moisture. The ***allergenic*** extracts were produced from crude extract by protein precipitation and *polyphenol* removal. Proteins in the range of 16-160 kDa were identified in the extracts. Their reactions in patients were characterized by in vivo cutaneous tests (positive in 40% of the atopic patients) and by dot-blotting assays.
CONCEPT CODE: Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Pathology - Diagnostic 12504
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
Medical and clinical microbiology - Mycology 36008
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
Plant physiology - Chemical constituents 51522
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Bioprocess Engineering; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
allergy: immune system disease, diagnosis, prevention and control, therapy
Hypersensitivity (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
fungal *allergens*: applications, characterization, extracts, optimized production methods, properties; *polyphenols*; proteins
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
biomass: uses, yields; biotechnology; fermentation variables; industrial microbiology: applications; methodology; solid-state fermentation processes:

applications; statistical experimental design
ORGANISM: Classifier
Fungi 15000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
fungi (common)
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGANISM: Classifier
Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes 15500
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Drechslera monocerus (species)
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGANISM: Classifier
Gramineae 25305
Super Taxa
Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
wheat (common)
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Monocots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human (common)
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
REGISTRY NUMBER: *27073-41-2* (*polyphenols*)

L167 ANSWER 55 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:68552 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300068552
TITLE: Method for treating an *allergic* or inflammatory disease.
AUTHOR(S): Tsuji, Kenkou [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Yamamoto, Mari [Inventor]; Kawamoto, Keiko [Inventor]; Tachibana, Hirofumi [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shizuoka, Japan
ASSIGNEE: National Agricultural Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6491943 20021210
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (*Dec 10 2002*) Vol. 1265, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jan 2003
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 2003
ABSTRACT:This invention is to provide an agent for therapy and ***prevention*** of *allergic* diseases which has no adverse action,

shows a high safety even by administration for a long period and is able to be utilized to food and/or beverage, cosmetics, etc. which are used daily. To be specific, it provides antiallergic agent and anti-inflammatory agent characterized in containing at least one *polyphenol* selected from strictinin and methylated derivatives thereof as an effective ingredient; a method for the addition of an antiallergic agent for oral administration or an anti-inflammatory agent for oral administration which is characterized in containing at least one *polyphenol* selected from strictinin and methylated derivatives thereof as an effective ingredient to food and/or beverage for *prevention*, suppression and mitigation of ***allergic*** symptoms or inflammatory symptoms.
NAT. PATENT. CLASSIF.:424439000
CONCEPT CODE: Pathology - Therapy 12512
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs 22012
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
allergic disease: immune system disease, drug therapy
Hypersensitivity (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
inflammatory disease: immune system disease, drug therapy
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
agent: antiallergic-drug, antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug; anti-inflammatory agent: antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug, oral administration; antiallergic agent: antiallergic-drug, immunologic-drug, oral administration; *polyphenol*; strictinin: methylated derivatives
REGISTRY NUMBER: *27073-41-2* (*polyphenol*)
517-46-4 (strictinin)

L167 ANSWER 56 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:110155 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300110155
TITLE: Grape seed extract proanthocyanidins downregulate HIV-1 entry coreceptors, CCR2b, CCR3 and CCR5 gene expression by normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
AUTHOR(S): Nair, Madhavan P. [Reprint Author]; Kandaswami, Chithan; Mahajan, Supriya; Nair, Harikrishna N.; Chawda, Ram; Shanahan, Thomas; Schwartz, Stanley A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept of Medicine and Microbiology, Div of Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatoloy, Buffalo General Hospital, 100 High Street, 310 Multi Research Bldg., Buffalo, NY, 14203, USA
mnair@acsu.buffalo.edu
SOURCE: Biological Research, (*2002*) Vol. 35, No. 3-4, pp. 421-431. print.
ISSN: 0716-9760.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Feb 2003

Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2003

ABSTRACT:Flavonoids and related *polyphenols*, in addition to their cardioprotective, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, anticarcinogenic and anti-***allergic*** activities, also possess promising anti-HIV effects. Recent studies documented that the beta-chemokine receptors, CCR2b, CCR3 and CCR5, and the alpha-chemokine receptors, CXCR1, CXCR2 and CXCR4 serve as entry coreceptors for HIV-1. Although flavonoids and *polyphenolic* compounds elicit anti-HIV effects such as *inhibition* of HIV-1 expression and virus replication, the molecular mechanisms underlying these effects remain to be clearly elucidated. We hypothesize that flavonoids exert their anti-HIV effects, possibly by interfering at the HIV co-receptor level. We investigated the effect of flavonoid constituents of a proprietary grape seed extract (GSE) on the expression of HIV-1 coentry receptors by immunocompetent mononuclear leukocytes. Our results showed that GSE significantly downregulated the expression of the HIV-1 entry co-receptors. CCR2b, CCR3 and CCR5 in normal PBMC in a dose dependent manner. Further, GSE treated cultures showed significantly lower number of CCR3 positive cells as quantitated by flow cytometry analysis which supports RT-PCR gene expression data. Investigations of the mechanisms underlying the anti-HIV-1 effects of grape seed extracts may help to identify promising natural products useful in the *prevention* and/or amelioration of HIV-1 infection.

CONCEPT CODE:
Cytology - Animal 02506
Cytology - Human 02508
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - Membrane phenomena 10508
Food technology - General and methods 13502
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Blood - Blood, lymphatic and reticuloendothelial pathologies 15006
Virology - General and methods 33502
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006
Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany 54000

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Foods; Infection; Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
peripheral blood mononuclear cell: blood and lymphatics, immune system; seed

INDEX TERMS: Diseases
HIV infection: blood and lymphatic disease, immune system disease, viral disease, human immunodeficiency virus infection
HIV Infections (MeSH)

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
CCR2b: HIV-1 entry receptor; CCR3: HIV-1 entry receptor; CCR5: HIV-1 entry receptor; flavonoids: anti-HIV activity; *polyphenols*: anti-HIV activity; proanthocyanidins

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; grape: fruits, seed extract

ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human (common)

Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ORGANISM: Classifier
Retroviridae 03305
Super Taxa
DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
human immunodeficiency virus-1 (common) [HIV-1 (miscellaneous)]: pathogen, viral entry
Taxa Notes
DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses

REGISTRY NUMBER: *27073-41-2* (*polyphenols*)

L167 ANSWER 57 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:215427 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198477048411; BA77:48411
TITLE: IN-VITRO ALTERNATIVE AND CLASSICAL ACTIVATION OF COMPLEMENT BY EXTRACTS OF COTTON MILL *DUST* A POSSIBLE MECHANISM IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF BYSSINOSIS.
AUTHOR(S): MUNDIE T G [Reprint author]; BOACKLE R J; AINSWORTH S K
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PATHOL, MED UNIV SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, SC 29425, USA
SOURCE: Environmental Research, (*1983*) Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 47-56.
CODEN: ENVRAL. ISSN: 0013-9351.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 1989

ABSTRACT:Extracts of cotton mill *dust* (CDE) activated complement by the classical and alternative pathways [in human sera]. Activation of the classical pathway, presented for the 1st time, was verified by C1 [complement component 1] consumption, C2 destruction and C4 conversion tests. The component of cotton *dust* that causes complement activation precipitated in the presence of 20% saturated (NH4)2SO4. Endotoxin apparently is not the principal complement-activating component, as complement activation could not be correlated to endotoxin concentrations of extracts of various parts of the cotton plant. Proteolytic enzymes were also eliminated as possible causative agents of complement cleavage since CDE did not cleave purified C3 in the absence of other complement components. ***Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone*** failed to remove the complement-activating component in CDE demonstrating that *polyphenolic* tannins are not the causative agents. Involvement of complement activation in the pathogenesis of byssinosis could explain in part the mechanism and symptoms of the acute byssinotic reaction.

CONCEPT CODE: Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Respiratory system - Pathology 16006
Toxicology - General and methods 22501

Toxicology - Environment and industry 22506
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
Public health - Occupational health 37013
Public health - Air, water and soil pollution 37015
Plant physiology - Chemical constituents 51522
Agronomy - Fiber crops 52508

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection; Metabolism; Occupational Health (Allied Medical Sciences); Pollution Assessment Control and Management; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Toxicology

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN POLY *VINYL POLY* PYRROLIDONE
POLY PHENOLIC TANNIN COMPLEMENT C-3
ENDO TOXIN PROTEOLYTIC ENZYME ACUTE BYSSINOTIC REACTION COMPLEMENT C-1 CONSUMPTION TEST COMPLEMENT C-2 DESTRUCTION TEST COMPLEMENT C-4 CONVERSION TEST

ORGANISM: Classifier
Bacteria 05000
Super Taxa
Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ORGANISM: Classifier
Malvaceae 26330
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

REGISTRY NUMBER: 80295-41-6 (COMPLEMENT C-3)
80295-32-5Q (COMPLEMENT C-1)
80295-68-7Q (COMPLEMENT C-1)
80295-40-5 (COMPLEMENT C-2)
80295-48-3Q (COMPLEMENT C-4)
80295-71-2Q (COMPLEMENT C-4)
56626-15-4 (COMPLEMENT C-3)

L167 ANSWER 58 OF 75 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:133265 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV196950071265; BA50:71265
TITLE: OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSES IN PERSONS DEALING WITH PAINTS AND VARNISHES EPOXY RESIN CARBOMIDE FORMALDEHYDE RESIN ACRYLCI RESIN *POLY VINYL* CHLORIDE RESIN
PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE RESIN.
AUTHOR(S): ROGAILIN V I
SOURCE: Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya, (

1968) Vol. 12, No. 10, pp. 35-39.
CODEN: GTPZAB. ISSN: 0016-9919.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
CONCEPT CODE: Integumentary system - General and methods 18501
Integumentary system - Pathology 18506
Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100
Toxicology - Environment and industry 22506
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
Public health - Occupational health 37013
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Integumentary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Toxicology
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSES IN PERSONS DEALING PAINTS VARNISHES EPOXY RESIN CARBOMIDE FORMALDEHYDE RESIN ACRYLCI RESIN *POLY VINYL* CHLORIDE RESIN *PHENOL* FORMALDEHYDE RESIN
ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
REGISTRY NUMBER: 50-00-0 (FORMALDEHYDE)
9002-86-2 (POLY *VINYL* CHLORIDE)
108-95-2 (*PHENOL*)

L167 ANSWER 59 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN *2005-410561* [42] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2005-126545 [42]
DNN N2005-333361 [42]
TI Vacuum cleaner, has *dust* filter with antibacterial layer and inactivation layer which inactivates *allergenic* substance within filter, to remove fine *dust* that are leaked from *dust* collection filter
DC A84; D16; D22; E32; P28; X27
IN NAKAMOTO H; OKEDA T; YAMAGUCHI S; YOSHIDA R
PA (MATU-C) MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 2005143530 A 20050609 (200542)* JA 10[6] A47L009-10
ADT JP 2005143530 A JP 2003-380879 20031111
PRAI JP 2003-380879 20031111
IC ICM A47L009-10
ICS A47L007-04; A47L009-00
AB JP 2005143530 A UPAB: 20051222
NOVELTY - A *dust* filter (10) removes fine *dust* that leaks from *dust* collection filter (9) which deactivates *allergenic* material. A filter (11) provided at downstream side of fan motor (8) removes fine *dust* from exhaust gas of main structure (6).

USE - Vacuum cleaner with inactivation function of *allergenic* substance such as mite, fungus and bacteria in *dust* collected from floor and carpet.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies the inactivation of the *allergen* efficiently using the *dust* filter and hence decreases the *allergen* amount in the exhaust gas. Since the amount of *allergen* that attains the most downstream filter is reduced, the lifetime of the inactivation material attached to the filter is increased.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a sectional view of the vacuum cleaner. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

main structure (6)

fan motor (8)

dust collection filter (9)

dust filter (10)

filter (11)

MC CPI: A12-D04; D05-H13; D09-A01; E35-B; E35-C
EPI: X27-D04A; X27-D07

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Material: *Dust* filter has antibacterial layer made of inorganic metal salt or silver/zinc containing compound and deactivation layer made of *phenolic* hydroxide/*polyvinyl phenol* deactivating *allergenic* substance within the filter.

L167 ANSWER 60 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN *2005-376848* [39] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2005-117410 [39]
DNN N2005-304728 [39]
TI Tatami mat for flooring, has lower surface provided with sheet in which *allergen* reduction agent such as aromatic hydroxyl compound, alum, laurylbenzene sulfonate, lauryl sulfate or polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate is adhered
DC A25; A84; Q45
IN SUZUKI T; TADOKORO A; TERAMOTO M; YOSHIDA M
PA (SEKI-C) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD; (SEKI-N) SEKISUI SEIKEI KOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 2005126982 A 20050519 (200539)* JA 10[0] E04F015-02
ADT JP 2005126982 A JP 2003-362866 20031023
PRAI JP 2003-362866 20031023
IC ICM E04F015-02
AB JP 2005126982 A UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - A tatami mat has a sheet laminated on its lower surface. The sheet is formed by weaving natural or imitation rush. The sheet is adhered with *allergen* reduction agent chosen from carbonate of alkali metal, aromatic hydroxyl compound, alum, laurylbenzene sulfonate, lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, phosphate, zinc sulfate and lead acetate.

USE - For flooring.

ADVANTAGE - The tatami mat effectively reduces *allergic* diseases caused by house *dust* mites, especially indoor *dust*. The tatami mat is favorably covered to the floor, without need for special installation.

MC CPI: A12-R03

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compound: The aromatic hydroxy compound is chosen from compounds having functional group chosen from formulae (1-6) in the side chain of linear macromolecule. The aromatic hydroxy compound is formed by polymerizing or copolymerizing a monomer having univalent phenol group and/or monomer containing group of formulae (1-6). The aromatic hydroxy compound is preferably aromatic heterocyclic hydroxy compound.

R=hydroxyl group, or hydrogen, where at least one R is hydroxyl;and

n=0-5.

L167 ANSWER 61 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-329515 [30] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2004-124768 [30]
TI Biosensor useful for detecting e.g. biological warfare agent, environment pollutant and hazardous substance comprises selectivity component and reporter molecule
DC A89; B04; B05; D16
IN ARMITAGE B A; BROWN W E; WAGGONER A S
PA (UYCA-N) UNIV CARNEGIE MELLON
CYC 100
PI WO 2004025268 A2 20040325 (200430)* EN 104[0] G01N000-00
AU 2003278832 A1 20040430 (200462) EN
US 20060019408 A1 20060126 (200609) EN
AU 2003278832 A8 20051103 (200629) EN G01N021-76
ADT WO 2004025268 A2 WO 2003-US29289 20030915; US 20060019408 A1 Provisional US 2002-410834P 20020913; AU 2003278832 A1 AU 2003-278832 20030915; US 20060019408 A1 Cont of WO 2003-US29289 20030915; US 20060019408 A1 US 2005-77999 20050311; AU 2003278832 A8 AU 2003-278832 20030915
FDT AU 2003278832 A1 Based on WO 2004025268 A; AU 2003278832 A8 Based on WO 2004025268 A
PRAI US 2002-410834P 20020913
WO 2003-US29289 20030915
US 2005-77999 20050311
IC ICM G01N005-; G01N021-76
IPCI G01N0033-543 [I,A]
AB WO 2004025268 A2 UPAB: 20060505
NOVELTY - A biosensor (B1) comprising a selectivity component (a) and at least one reporter molecule (b) selected from polarity, restriction or mobility sensor dye, is new. The binding of (a) to a target molecule produces a detectable change in the signal of (b).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a composition comprising at least two (B1) and optionally a carrier;

(2) an array comprising at least two (B1) immobilized at spatially addressable locations; and

(3) detection of at least one target molecule involving providing at least one (B1), and detecting the signal of (b), the interaction of (B1) with the target molecule produces a detectable change in the signal of (b).

USE - For detecting at least one target molecule (e.g. cell, microorganism, polypeptide, nucleic acid, hormone, cytokine, drug molecule, carbohydrate, pesticide, dye, amino acid, small organic molecule, small inorganic molecule, bacteria, fungi or virus), environment pollutant including air pollutant (e.g. combustion contaminant, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, tobacco smoke, biological contaminant, animal dander, molds, mildew, viruses, pollen, dust mite, bacteria, volatile organic compound, formaldehyde, fragrance product, pesticide, solvent, cleaning agent, heavy metal, heavy metal, lead, mercury, asbestos, aerosol, ozone, radon, lead, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, refrigerant, sulfur oxide or volatile organic compound), water pollutant (e.g. arsenic, contaminated sediment, disinfection byproducts, dredged material, microbial pathogen, Aeromonas, Coliphage, Cryptosporidium, Escherichia coli, Enterococci, Giardia, total coliform or virus), or soil pollutant (e.g. acetone, arsenic, barium, benzene, cadmium, chloroform, cyanide, lead, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, tetrachloroethylene, toluene and trichloroethylene), hazardous substance (e.g. arsenic, lead, mercury, vinyl chloride, benzene, cadmium, benzopyrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, benzofluoranthene, chloroform, 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethane

(DDT), aroclors, trichloroethylene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dieldrin, hexavalent chromium, chlordane, hexachlorobutadiene, etc.), food contaminant (including bacterial contaminant (e.g. Bacillus anthracis, Bacillus cereus, Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis, Brucella suis, Campylobacter jejuni, Clostridium botulinum, Clostridium perfringens, Enterohemorrhagic or Enterotoxigenic E. coli, Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella, Shigella, Staphylococcus aureus, Vibrio cholerae, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio vulnificus, Yersinia enterocolytica or Yersinia pseudotuberculosis), viral contaminant (e.g. hepatitis A, norwalk-like virus, rotavirus, astrovirus, calcivirus, adenovirus or parvovirus), parasitic contaminant (e.g. Cryptosporidium parvum, Cyclospora cayetanensis, Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Toxoplasma gondii or Trichinella spiralis) or non-infectious contaminant (e.g. antimony, arsenic, cadmium, ciguatera toxin, copper, mercury, museinol, muscarine, psilocybin, coprius artemetaris, ibotenic acid, amanita, nitrite, pesticide, organophosphate, carbamate, tetrodotoxin, scombroid, shellfish toxin, sodium floride, thallium, tin, vomitoxin or zinc)), biological warfare agent (e.g. Bacillus anthracis, Clostridium botulinum toxin, Yersiniapestis, Francisella tullarensis, Brucella species, epsilon toxin from Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella species, Escherichia coli (0157:H7), Shigella, Vibrio cholerae, Cryptosporidium parvum, Burkholderia mallei, Burkholderia pseudomallei, Chlamydia psittaci, Coxiella burnetii, Ricin toxin from Ricinus communis, Staphylococcal enterotoxin B, Rickettsia prowazekii, filoviruses, ebola virus, Marburg virus, arenaviruses, Lassa virus, Machupo virus, hantavirus, variola major, hemorrhagic fever virus, Nipah virus, alphavirus, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, eastern equine encephalitis or western equine encephalitis), and chemical warfare agent (e.g. distilled mustard, lewisite, mustard gas, nitrogen mustard, phosgene oxime, ethyldichloroarsine, methyldichloroarsine, phenodichloroarsine, sesqui mustard, arsine, cyanogen chloride, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide, chlorine, diphosgene, cyanide, nitrogen oxide, perfluorisobutylene, phosgene, red phosphorous, sulfur trioxide-chlorosulfonic acid, teflon, titanium tetrachloride, zinc oxide, agent 15, BZ, canniboids, fentanyls, LSD, phenothiazines, cyclohexyl sarin, GE, Soman, Sarin, Tabun, VE, VG, V-Gas, VM, VX, bromobenzylcyanide, chloroacetophenone, chloropicrin, CNB, CNC, CNS, CR, CS, adamsite, diphenylchloroarsine or diphenylcyanoarsine) using fluorescent spectrometer, filter fluorometer, microarray reader, optical fiber sensor reader, epifiuorescence microscope, confocal laser scanning microscope, two photon excitation microscope or a flow cytometer (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - At least 2 (preferably at least 10, especially at least 100) biosensors can be used simultaneously for detection of multiple targets. The biosensors are more versatile in applications and devices with which it can be used.

MC CPI: A12-L04B; B04-C03; B04-F01; B04-G01; B04-G21; B04-H01; B04-J01; B04-N01; B04-N04; B05-A01B; B05-A02; B05-A03A; B05-A03B; B05-B01G; B05-B01M; B05-B01N; B05-B02B; B05-B02C; B05-C03; B05-C04; B05-C06; B05-C08; B06-A01; B06-D13; B06-D18; B07-H; B10-A14; B10-A15; B10-A16; B10-B04B; B10-D01; B10-F02; B10-G02; B10-H01; B10-H02F; B10-J02; B11-C04A; B11-C07B3; B11-C08B; B11-C08E6; B12-K04A; B12-K04E; D05-H10; D05-H11

TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Biosensor: (B1) Further comprises a chemical handle used to isolate or immobilize the biosensor onto a substrate surface (preferably bead, chip, plate, slide, strip, sheet, film, block, plug, medical device, surgical instrument, diagnostic instrument, drug delivery device or prosthetic implant). (B1) Responds to changes in the concentration of the target molecule, and is detectable through tissue. Preferred Method: The biosensor is injected or implanted into a patient and the signal of the reporter molecule is detected externally. The biosensor responds to changes in the concentration of the target molecule. The concentration of the target molecule is optionally monitored over time

based on the signal of the reporter molecule.
Preferred Components: (a) Is monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, Fv fragment, single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, Fab' fragment, F(ab')2 fragment, single domain antibody, camelized antibody, humanized antibody, diabodies, tribodies, tetrabodies, aptamer or template imprinted material.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (b) Is of formula (I)-(V). The restriction sensor dye is monomethine cyanine or trimethine cyanine dye. (b) Is fluorescent or chemiluminescent. The chemical handle is of formula (X'1)a-(R')b-(Y'1)c (VI) (preferably glutathione S-transferase (GST), protein A, protein G, calmodulin-binding peptide, thioredoxin, maltose binding protein, HA, myc, poly arginine, poly His, poly His-Asp, FLAG tag, signal peptide, type III secretion system-targeting peptide, transcytosis domain or nuclear localization signal). (b) Is associated with, or is covalently attached to (a) proximal to a region that binds to the target molecule.
X+N = ring, 2 or 3 fused ring (each ring having 5 or 6 atoms and optionally not more than 2 O, N or S);
D = phenyl (substituted by -N(R5)(R6) at position 4), or group of formula (i);
m = 1-4;
X and Y = O, S or -C(CH3)2-;
R1-R7 = M1, or haloacetamido (optionally substituted by M2), H, alkyl, aryl or -E-F;
M2 = halo, nitro, cyano, -CO2-alkyl, -CO2H, -CO2-aryl, NO2 or alkoxy;
M1 = mono- or di-halo substituted pyridine or diazine, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, monochlorotriazine, dichlorotriazine, phosphoramidite, maleimnide, aziridine, sulfonyl halide, acid halide, hydroxysuccinimide ester, hydroxysulfosuccinimide ester, imido ester, hydrazine, axidonitrophenyl, azide, 3-(2-pyridyldithio)-proprionamide, glyoxal or aldehyde (all optionally substituted by M2);
F = optionally protected OH, alkoxy, sulfonate, sulfate, carboxylate, or lower alkyl substituted amino or quaternary amino;
E = -(CH2)n;
n = 0-5;
R1+R2 = -CHR8-CHR8- or -BF2- biradical;
R8 = H, amino, quaternary amino, aldehyde, aryl, OH, phosphoryl, sulfhydryl, water solubilizing group, at most 26C alkyl, lipid solubilizing group, hydrocarbon solubilizing group, group promoting solubility in polar solvent, group promoting solubility in nonpolar solvent or -E-F;
W = N or C(R'1);
X' = C(R'2)2;
Y' = C(R'3)2;
Z = NR'1, O or S;
R'1-R'3 = M1, H, alkyl, aryl, -E-F, or 1 - 3 fused ring (each ring having 5 or 6 atoms comprises carbon and optionally not more than 2 O, N or S);
R'3+R'3 and V = O, S, NR'1 or N+(R'1)2;
R'2+(R'3+R'3) = -C(R'1)=CH-C(=V)-CH=, or group of formula (ii);
R1+R1 = fused aromatic ring;
X'1 = disulfide, sulfide, diselenide, selenide, thiol, isonitrile, selenol, trivalent phosphorus compound, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, xanthanate, thiocarbamate, phosphine, amine, thio acid, dithio acid, monohalosilane, dihalosilane, trihalosilane, trialkoxysilane, dialkoxysilane, monoalkoxysilane, olefin, phosphate, carboxylic acid, alkylphosphoric acid, hydroxamic acid, diacylperoxides, peroxide, azo, alkynes, cyano, isonitrile, OH, carboxyl, vinyl, sulfonyl, phosphoryl, silicon hydride or amino;
R' = linear or branched 1-400C hydrocarbon chain (optionally containing -O-, -CONH-, -CONHCO-, -NH-, -CSNH-, -CO-, -CS-, -S-, -SO-, -(OCH2CH2)n'- or -(CF2)n'-);

Y'1 = OH, carboxyl, amino, aldehyde, carbonyl, methyl, methylene, alkene, alkyne, carbonate, aryliodide, vinyl, maleimide, N-hydroxysuccinimide, nitrilotriacetic acid, haloacetyl, bromoacetyl, iodoacetyl, activated carboxyl, hydrazide, epoxy, aziridine, sulfonylchloride, trifluoromethyldiaziridine, pyridyldisulfide, N-acyl-imidazole, imidazolecarbamate, vinylsulfone, succinimidylcarbonate, arylazide, anhydride, diazoacetate, benzophenone, isothiocyanate, isocyanate, imidoester, fluorobenzene, biotin, -RSR, -PO4-3, -OSO3-2, -SO3-, -COO-, -SOO-, -CONR2 or -CN;
a = 0-4;
b = 0 or 1;
c = integer greater than 0;
n' = 1-22;
R = H, alkyl or aryl.
Provided that:
(1) when any of R1-R7 is not reactive group, then it is selected from H, alkyl, aryl or -E-F; and
(2) when any of R'1-R'3 is not reactive group then it is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, 1 - 3 fused ring (each ring having 5 or 6 atoms and comprises carbon atoms and optionally not more than 2 O, N or S), or -E-F.
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Substrate: The substrate is quartz, glass or controlled pore glass, silicon, silica, carbon, alumina, titania, tantalum oxide, germanium, silicon nitride, zeolite, gallium arsenide, gold, platinum, aluminum, copper, titanium or alloy.
POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The substrate is polystyrene, poly(tetra)fluoroethylene, polyvinylidenedifluoride, polycarbonate, polymethylmethacrylate, polyvinylethylene, polyethyleneimine, poly(etherether)ketone, polyoxymethylene, *polyvinylphenol*, polylactide, polymethacrylimide, polyalkenesulfone, polypropylethylene, polyethylene, polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate, polydimethylsiloxane, polyacrylamide, polyimide or block-copolymers.

L167 ANSWER 62 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2005-033869 [04] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2005-011292 [04]
DNN N2005-029628 [04]
TI Agent for reducing *allergens* e.g. house-*dust*-mite- and Japanese cedar *pollen-allergens*, contains naphthalene compound, formed by condensing alkyl and sulfonic/sulfinic acid group, with formaldehyde, as active ingredient
DC A21; A83; A84; D22; X27
IN SHIRATA K; SUZUKI T; TERAMOTO M
PA (SEKI-C) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2004346172 A 20041209 (200504)* JA 12[0] C09K003-00
ADT JP 2004346172 A JP 2003-144052 20030521
PRAI JP 2003-144052 20030521
IC ICM C09K003-00
ICS C08G016-02
AB JP 2004346172 A UPAB: 20050707
NOVELTY - *Allergen* reduction agent contains naphthalene compound having sulfonic acid group or sulfinic acid group as active ingredient. The naphthalene compound is formed by condensing alkyl and sulfonic/sulfinic acid group, with formaldehyde.
USE - For reducing *allergens* e.g. house-*dust* -mite *allergen* (Der1, Der2 grade), Japanese cedar (Cryptomeria japonica) *pollen allergen*, animal *allergen* e.g. dog/cat derived *allergen*, plant *allergen* and indoor *dust*. The agent is used for processing carpet, curtain, air cleaning filter, bedding, cotton pad, mat, cloth made of non-woven fabric, wipe sheet, other household articles, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The *allergen* reduction agent has high solubility with respect to solvent e.g. water, hence forms aqueous solution, which can be uniformly sprayed on household articles e.g. furniture and textiles, without coloring the surface of the articles. The agent effectively reduces *allergens*, by suppressing the reactivity of *allergens* to specific antibodies.

MC CPI: A12-W12B; D09-A01
EPI: X27-D01A; X27-H; X27-T

TECH
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The *allergen* reduction agent contains (a) compound having dialkyl sulfo succinic acid structure, compound having maleic acid sodium structure, or polymer formed by (co)polymerizing monomer having dialkyl sulfo succinic acid structure and/or monomer having maleic acid sodium structure, and/or (b) polymer formed by (co)polymerizing monomer having phenyl or univalent phenol group, as active ingredient(s). The component (a) is coupled with component (b) by chemical bond. The polymer obtained by (co)polymerizing phenyl or univalent *phenol* group is *polyvinyl phenol* and/or poly tyrosine.

L167 ANSWER 63 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN *2004-132657* [13] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2004-052865 [13]
TI Composition useful as carrier for controlled release delivery of pesticides to control organisms that are deleterious to plants comprises a core particle, a rough absorbent surface and a pesticide release material
DC A97; C03; C04; C07
IN COCHRAN K D; HOLT T G; MILLER J M; PACE C B; PEEDEN G S; PURSELL T; SHIRLEY A R
PA (COCH-I) COCHRAN K D; (HOLT-I) HOLT T G; (MILL-I) MILLER J M; (NFTI-N) NFT IND LLC; (PACE-I) PACE C B; (PEED-I) PEEDEN G S; (PURS-I) PURSELL T; (SHIR-I) SHIRLEY A R
CYC 100
PI WO 2003105582 A2 20031224 (200413)* EN 79[0] A01N000-00
US 20040033248 A1 20040219 (200414) EN A01N025-34
AU 2003245476 A1 20031231 (200451) EN
AU 2003245476 A8 20051103 (200629) EN A01N025-08
ADT WO 2003105582 A2 WO 2003-US18659 20030613; US 20040033248 A1 Provisional US 2002-388295P 20020614; AU 2003245476 A1 AU 2003-245476 20030613; US 20040033248 A1 US 2003-460650 20030613; AU 2003245476 A8 AU 2003-245476 20030613
FDT AU 2003245476 A1 Based on WO 2003105582 A; AU 2003245476 A8 Based on WO 2003105582 A
PRAI US 2002-388295P 20020614
US 2003-460650 20030613
IC ICM A01N025-34; A01N; A01N025-08
ICS A01N025-26
AB WO 2003105582 A2 UPAB: 20050528
NOVELTY - A pesticide carrier composition (C1) comprises:
(1) a core particle having at least one of absorbent voids and pores at least on the surface;
(2) a rough absorbent surface; and
(3) a pesticide release material that is water soluble and is at least one of, present on the surface or absorbed inside the surface of the core particle.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a pesticide product (P1) comprising (C1) and a pesticide present in at least one of a coating on the surface of (C1) or mixed with the pesticide release material.
ACTIVITY - Herbicide; Pesticide; Fungicide; Insecticide.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As a carrier composition for controlled release of pesticides and pesticide product including both carrier and pesticide (claimed) to control organisms that are deleterious to plants in agriculture, horticulture, lawns and gardens.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides quick delivery of the pesticides to reduce the total amount of pesticide, thus reduces cost and environmental impact.

MC CPI: A12-W04C; C04-A07C; C04-A09; C04-C02B; C04-C03; C04-D02; C04-N04; C05-A01A; C05-A01B; C05-A03A; C05-B01M; C05-B01P; C05-B02A; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C07-H; C10-A12A; C10-A13A; C10-A13C; C10-A15; C10-B01A; C10-B04A; C10-C03; C10-F02; C12-M11D; C14-B01; C14-T03; C14-T04; C14-U01

TECH

AGRICULTURE - Preferred Components: The core particles are composed of agglomerated smaller particles. The core particles include a filler/release control agent present as a coating or mixed with the pesticide release material. The filler/release control agent is one of corn starch or wheat starch. The filler/release control agent is a coating on the pesticide release material. The core particles contain pores or voids, such that the voids at the surface are between 10 - 200 microns in cross-sectional diameter. The surface has a coating of pesticide release material in an amount of 40 - 100% of the voids contain the pesticide release material. The core particles include a material selected from perlite, shredded newspaper, saw *dusts*, cedar fines, spruce fines, hardwood fines, limestone, zeolite, peat moss, peanut hulls, calcium carbonate, wood chips including pine chips and fines, attapulgite clay (atta clay), bentonite, vermiculite, cotton lint, ground corn cobs, corn cob flower, Metrecz absorbent or diatomaceous earth. The perlite is exfoliated/expanded perlite having cell diameters of 10 - 200 microns; a loose weight density of 2 - 20 lb/ft3. In (P1), the pesticide is selected from herbicides, insecticides or fungicides.

POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The filler/release control agent is a material selected from plant starches, protein gels, glues, gumming compositions, crystallizing compounds, gelling clays, and synthetic gel forming compounds, corn starch, rice starch, potato starch, wheat starch, tapioca starch, and any starch which contains the D-glucopyranose polymers, amylose or amylopectin; starches modified by acetylation, ethylation, chlorination, acid hydrolysis, or enzymatic action which yield starch acetates, esters, or ethers; starch phosphate, an ester made from the reaction of a mixture of orthophosphate salts (sodium dihydrogen phosphate and disodium hydrogen phosphate) with starches; gelatin as made by hydrolysis of collagen by treating raw materials with acid or alkali; glue as made from collagen, casein, blood, and vegetable protein including from soybeans; gumming products e.g. cellulosics, rubber latex, gums, terpene resins, mucilages, asphalts, pitches, hydrocarbon resins; crystallizing compounds including sodium silicate, phosphate cements, calcium-oxide cements, hydraulic cements, mortar, gypsum; gelling clays in the form of very fine powders; synthetic gel forming compounds including polysulfide sealants, polyethylene, isobutylene, polyamides, *polyvinyl* acetate, epoxy, *phenol* formaldehyde, urea formaldehyde, polyvinyl butyral, cyanoacrylates, or silicone cement.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The pesticide release material includes a material selected from ammonium sulfate, urea, di-ammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, calcium nitrate, potassium sulfate, zinc sulfate, aluminum sulfate, magnesium sulfate, manganese sulfate, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, copper sulfate, boric acid, borax (e.g. 5 mole borax), mono ammonium phosphate, calcium phosphate, or single and triple super phosphate. The pesticide release material contains fertilizer including compounds selected from nitrogen compounds, phosphorous compounds or potassium compounds. The nitrogen compounds are selected from

the group consisting of urea, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, calcium nitrate, diammonium phosphate, mono ammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. The phosphorous compounds are selected from diammonium phosphate, mono ammonium phosphate, calcium phosphate, mono potassium phosphate, dipotassium phosphate, tetrapotassium pyrophosphate or potassium meta phosphate. The potassium compounds are selected from potassium chloride, potassium nitrate, potassium sulfate, mono potassium phosphate, dipotassium phosphate, tetrapotassium pyrophosphate or potassium meta phosphate. The pesticide release material contains secondary nutrients including compounds selected from sulfur, calcium or magnesium. The pesticide release material contains micronutrients selected from boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum or zinc.
Preferred Product: The pesticide product additionally comprises a coating of fertilizer including compounds selected from nitrogen compound, phosphorous compound or potassium compound.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The pesticide release material contains growth regulators selected from potassium azide, 2 amino-4-chloro-6-methyl pyrimidine, N-2, 5-dicorphenyl succinamide, 4-amino-1 or 2,4-triazole hydrochloride. The pesticide release material contains nitrification regulators selected from 2-chloro-6-(trichloromethyl) pyridine, sulfa thiazole, dicyandiamide, thiourea or guanylthiourea. The pesticide release material contains a combined nitrogen-phosphorus potassium (NPK) fertilizer in the proportions selected from the group consisting of 29-3-4, 16-4-8, 10-10-10, 15-5-10, 15-0-15, 22-3-14, 20-28-5, 35-3-9, 38-3-4 or 12-6-6. The pesticide product has a weight density of 15 - 65 lb/ft3; and a size of 0.20 - 25 mm. In (P1), the pesticide is selected from O,O-diethyl-O-(2-isopropyl-6 methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)phosphorothioate)-2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; ferric-di-methyl-dithiocarbamate; 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid; 2-methyl-4chlorophenoxyacetic acid; 3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid; pyrethrins; 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-s-triazine; N-butyl-N-ethyl-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-2,6-di nitro-para-toluidine (benefin); alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-2,trifluoro-2,6-di nitro-N,N-di propyl-p-toluidine (trifluralin); dithiopyr-3,5-pyridenedicarbothiocic acid, 2-(di fluoromethyl)-4-(2 methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-S,S-dimethyl ester; chlorpyrifos(O,O-diethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate; O,O-Diethyl 8-(2(ethyl thio)ethyl)phosphorodithioate; (2,2,2-trichloro-hydroxyethyl)phosphonate; 1-((6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl)-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine; cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2,2-dichloro ethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl cyclopropane carboxylate; (2,4,6,8-tetramethyl-1,3,S,7-tetraoxycyclo-octane); or (N3,N3-Di-n-propyl-2,4-nitro-6(trifluoromethyl)-m-phenylenediamine) (Prodiamine).

L167 ANSWER 64 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN *2004-344857* [32] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2004-131563 [32]
TI Method for separating foreign materials from plastic wastes
DC A35; P41; P43
IN CHOI S G; HAN S G; KIM B G
PA (KIGA-N) KIGAM KOREA INST GEOSCIENCE & MINERAL
CYC 1
PI KR 2003085283 A 20031105 (200432)* KO [0] B02C023-08
KR 467238 B 20050124 (200535) KO
ADT KR 2003085283 A KR 2002-23641 20020430; KR 467238 B KR 2002-23641 20020430
FDT KR 467238 B Previous Publ KR 2003085283 A
PRAI KR 2002-23641 20020430
IC ICM B02C023-08
ICS B03B005-32; B07B001-00
AB KR 2003085283 A UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - A method for separating and removing foreign materials from plastic wastes by using separation technologies including gravitational separation, electrostatic and magnetic separation and vibration separation is provided.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - In a dry type method for separating and sorting foreign materials such as earth, glass, stone, irons, copper and aluminum from plastic wastes, the method is characterized in that foreign materials are removed by dry type separation removing method comprising a process of crushing and pulverizing the waste plastics to a size of 8 mm or less using a crusher, a process of sorting irons and nonferrous metals from the crushed and pulverized waste plastics by vortex and magnetic force using vortex and magnetic separation in the state that split of sorter is spaced apart from magnetic force belt in a distance of 3-10 cm, and a process of separating waste plastics and earth and *dusts* from vibration screen by vibration, wherein the waste plastics are one or more wastes selected from the group consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), *polyvinyl* chloride (PVC), *phenol* resin, acryl and vinyl.

MC CPI: A11-C03A

L167 ANSWER 65 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-561851 [53] WPIX Full-text
CR 2003-153446; 2003-306220; 2003-536314; 2003-561897; 2003-639335; 2003-692098; 2003-817318; 2004-014466; 2004-333455
DNC C2003-151856 [53]
TI De-*allergenizing* agent for daily-use products, which makes such *allergens* as house *dust* mites and *pollen* into non-*allergenic* substances
DC A97; C03; D22
IN SUZUKI T; TERAMOTO M
PA (SEKI-C) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2003081727 A 20030319 (200353)* JA 8[0] A01N061-00
ADT JP 2003081727 A JP 2001-303262 20010928
PRAI JP 2001-193106 20010626
JP 2000-390500 20001222
JP 2001-37257 20010214
JP 2001-128114 20010425
IC ICM A01N061-00
ICS A01N025-30; A01N031-08; A01N059-06
AB JP 2003081727 A UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - A de-*allergenizing* agent containing one of compounds selected from aromatic hydroxy compound, alkali metal carbonate, aluminum potassium sulfate, laurylbenzene sulfonate, laurylsulfonate, and polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, as an active ingredient.

ACTIVITY - Antiallergi; Miticide.

The de-*allergenizing* agent (prepared as follows) was sprayed 4 times onto a carpet which was previously contaminated with mite antibody (*dust* containing 50 microg of mite antibody was scattered over the carpet of 1 m2 and vibrated so that the carpet absorbed the *dust*). 2 hours later, the *dust* was collected by vacuum cleaner (over 1 minute/m2 of the carpet). The *dust* was subjected to *allergen* test and showed mite *allergen* level of less than 1 microg/m2.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The de-*allergenizing* agent is useful for making such *allergens* as house *dust* mites and their dead bodies as well as *pollen* into non-*allergenic* substances.

ADVANTAGE - The de-*allergenizing* agent can effectively reduce *allergenicity* of daily-use products contaminated with the *allergens* without harming the products themselves.

MC CPI: A12-D04; A12-W12; C04-C03; C05-A01A; C05-A01B; C05-C04; C10-A09B; C10-E04; C14-B04A; C14-G02A; D09-A01B

L167 ANSWER 66 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2001-104822 [12] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2001-030919 [12]
DNN N2001-077753 [12]
TI Production of liquid discharge head used in printers involves preparing a silicon-containing substrate to produce an orifice plate used to prevent *dust* intrusion
DC A13; A14; A21; A85; G05; L03; P75; T04
IN KASHINO T; MIHARA H; MIYAGAWA M; SUZUKI Y
PA (CANO-C) CANON KK
CYC 27
PI EP 1065059 A2 20010103 (200112)* EN 45[24] B41J002-16
JP 2001071510 A 20010321 (200122) JA 30 B41J002-135
US 6569343 B1 20030527 (200337) EN G11B005-127
ADT EP 1065059 A2 EP 2000-113926 20000630; US 6569343 B1 US 2000-609223 20000630; JP 2001071510 A JP 2000-200581 20000703
PRAI JP 1999-189629 19990702
IC ICM B41J002-135; B41J002-16; G11B005-127
ICS B41J002-05; B41J002-14
AB EP 1065059 A2 UPAB: 20060116
NOVELTY - A liquid discharge head is produced by preparing a silicon-containing substrate for producing an orifice plate. The orifice plate is used to prevent *dust* intrusion in the liquid discharge head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of liquid discharge head comprises (a) preparing a substrate consisting of a silicon-containing material for preparing the orifice plate; (b) forming recesses on the substrate respectively corresponding to discharge ports of an orifice plate (16), with a depth larger by 5-50 mum than the depth of the discharge ports (3); (c) thinning the substrate from the reverse side until the depth of the recesses becomes equal to that of the discharge ports to form discharge ports on the substrate; and (d) adjoining the orifice plate to the head main body. The liquid discharge head comprises a head main body (7) that includes energy generation elements for generating energy for discharging liquid as a flying liquid droplet and flow path in which the energy generation elements (12) are respectively provided. The liquid discharge head also has an orifice plate that includes discharge ports respectively communicating with the flow paths (1).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (A) a liquid discharge head produced by the inventive production method in which the liquid is discharged through a bubble generated by the action of thermal energy on the liquid; (B) a head cartridge comprising a liquid discharge head and a liquid container containing liquid to be supplied to the liquid discharge head; (C) a liquid discharge recording apparatus comprising a liquid discharge head and drive signal supply device for supplying a drive signal for causing the liquid discharge head to discharge liquid; and (D) a method for collectively producing silicon plates by forming functional units on a silicon wafer and dividing the silicon wafer for each functional unit.

USE - The liquid discharge head is used for discharging liquid as flying liquid droplet and depositing such liquid droplet on a recording medium to form a record. It is particularly useful in printers for recording on recording media such as paper, fiber, yarn, fabrics, leather, metal, plastics, glass, timber, and/or ceramics.

ADVANTAGE - The method is excellent in mass production capable of forming penetrating holes of a uniform shape in numerous units at the same time, without being affected by the fluctuation in the crystal structure of silicon.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a liquid discharge head.

Flow paths (1)

Discharge ports (3)

Head main body (7)
Generation elements (12)
Orifice plate (16)

MC CPI: A12-E07C; A12-W07F; G05-F03; L03-D04
EPI: T04-G02

Member(0002)
ABEQ JP 2001071510 A UPAB 20060116

NOVELTY - A liquid discharge head is produced by preparing a silicon-containing substrate for producing an orifice plate. The orifice plate is used to prevent *dust* intrusion in the liquid discharge head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of liquid discharge head comprises (a) preparing a substrate consisting of a silicon-containing material for preparing the orifice plate; (b) forming recesses on the substrate respectively corresponding to discharge ports of an orifice plate (16), with a depth larger by 5-50 mum than the depth of the discharge ports (3); (c) thinning the substrate from the reverse side until the depth of the recesses becomes equal to that of the discharge ports to form discharge ports on the substrate; and (d) adjoining the orifice plate to the head main body. The liquid discharge head comprises a head main body (7) that includes energy generation elements for generating energy for discharging liquid as a flying liquid droplet and flow path in which the energy generation elements (12) are respectively provided. The liquid discharge head also has an orifice plate that includes discharge ports respectively communicating with the flow paths (1).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (A) a liquid discharge head produced by the inventive production method in which the liquid is discharged through a bubble generated by the action of thermal energy on the liquid; (B) a head cartridge comprising a liquid discharge head and a liquid container containing liquid to be supplied to the liquid discharge head; (C) a liquid discharge recording apparatus comprising a liquid discharge head and drive signal supply device for supplying a drive signal for causing the liquid discharge head to discharge liquid; and (D) a method for collectively producing silicon plates by forming functional units on a silicon wafer and dividing the silicon wafer for each functional unit.

USE - The liquid discharge head is used for discharging liquid as flying liquid droplet and depositing such liquid droplet on a recording medium to form a record. It is particularly useful in printers for recording on recording media such as paper, fiber, yarn, fabrics, leather, metal, plastics, glass, timber, and/or ceramics.

ADVANTAGE - The method is excellent in mass production capable of forming penetrating holes of a uniform shape in numerous units at the same time, without being affected by the fluctuation in the crystal structure of silicon.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a liquid discharge head.
Flow paths (1)
Discharge ports (3)
Head main body (7)
Generation elements (12)
Orifice plate (16)

TECH

IMAGING AND COMMUNICATION - Preferred Method: The dry etching is executed by repeating etching with sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), tetrafluoromethane (CF4), or nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) gas and forming fluorine-containing polymer on the lateral wall with trifluoromethane (CHF3), tetrafluoroethane (C2F4), hexafluoroethane (C2F6), difluoroethylene (C2H2F2), or octafluorobutane (C4F8) gas. The step of forming the recesses is carried out by dry etching the substrate utilizing an aluminum or

silica layer as the mask. The thinning of the substrate consists of removing the substrate from the reverse side by grinding, polishing, or etching. The polishing employs alumina, silica, or cerium oxide. The etching employs any of fluoric acid, a mixture of fluoric acid and nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, or tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide as the etching liquid. After the formation of the recesses on the substrate, a protective film is also formed on the substrate coming in contact with ink. The protective film is made of silicon dioxide formed by thermal oxidation, and/or silicon nitride formed by low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD). A water-repellent film is also formed after adjoining the orifice plate to the head main body, by coating resinous material. A resin or a metal is also filled in the recesses after forming the protective film and before the thinning of the substrate. The metal is filled in the recesses by sputtering, evaporation, or CVD.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The protective film is composed of silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, gold, platinum, palladium, chromium, tantalum, or tungsten. The metal can be tantalum, tungsten, chromium, or nickel.

POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The resinous material is fluorine-containing resin or silicone resin. The resin filled in the recesses is composed of phenolic resin, styrene resin or acrylic resin. The phenolic resin can be phenol-novolak, cresol-novolak or *polyvinyl phenol*. The styrene resin can be polystyrene or poly-alpha-methylstyrene. The acrylic resin can be polymethyl-methacrylate or polymethyl methacrylic acid.

L167 ANSWER 67 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1998-506709 [43] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1998-153002 [43]
TI Binder for mineral wool insulation products - containing aqueous dispersion of phenol formaldehyde resin and polyvinyl acetate
DC A14; A21; A26; A81; F06; G03; L02
IN EISINGER C D; ETTEMA A M
PA (ROCA-C) ROCKWOOL LAPINUS BV
CYC 79

PI	WO 9840437	A1 19980917 (199843)*	EN 13[0]		C08L061-06
	NL 1005519	C2 19980915 (199848)	NL		C08L061-10
	AU 9861240	A 19980929 (199906)	EN		C08L061-06
	EP 964892	A1 19991222 (200004)	EN		C08L061-06
	EP 964892	B1 20030618 (200341)	EN		C08L061-06
	DE 69815664	E 20030724 (200356)	DE		C08L061-06

ADT WO 9840437 A1 WO 1998-NL98 19980218; NL 1005519 C2 NL 1997-1005519 19970313; AU 9861240 A AU 1998-61240 19980218; DE 69815664 E DE 1998-69815664 19980218; EP 964892 A1 EP 1998-905874 19980218; EP 964892 B1 EP 1998-905874 19980218; DE 69815664 E EP 1998-905874 19980218; EP 964892 A1 WO 1998-NL98 19980218; EP 964892 B1 WO 1998-NL98 19980218; DE 69815664 E WO 1998-NL98 19980218
FDT DE 69815664 E Based on EP 964892 A; AU 9861240 A Based on WO 9840437 A; EP 964892 A1 Based on WO 9840437 A; EP 964892 B1 Based on WO 9840437 A; DE 69815664 E Based on WO 9840437 A
PRAI NL 1997-1005519 19970313
IC ICM C08L061-06; C08L061-10
ICS C03C025-00; C08L031-04
ICI C08L031:04
AB WO 1998040437 A1 UPAB: 20050523
A binder preparation (I) contains an aqueous dispersion of phenol-formaldehyde resin (II) and polyvinyl acetate (III). Also claimed is mineral wool (IV) consisting of a coherent matrix of mineral wool fibres bound with cured (I).

USE - The binder preparation (I) is useful for the production of mineral wool products (IV) for insulation.

ADVANTAGE - The mineral wool product (IV) has reduced *dust* emission, good skin compatibility and improved shape recovery after compression.The addition of polyvinyl acetate improves flexibility and shape retention after curing.

MC CPI: A04-F08; A04-F09; A05-C03A; A07-A04B; A12-A; A12-R06; F02-C01; F02-C02B1; F04-E06; G03-B02D2; G03-B02E1; L02-D11; L02-D15

Member(0002)

ABEQ NL 1005519 C2 UPAB 20050523

A binder preparation (I) contains an aqueous dispersion of phenol-formaldehyde resin (II) and polyvinyl acetate (III). Also claimed is mineral wool (IV) consisting of a coherent matrix of mineral wool fibres bound with cured (I).

USE - The binder preparation (I) is useful for the production of mineral wool products (IV) for insulation.

ADVANTAGE - The mineral wool product (IV) has reduced *dust* emission, good skin compatibility and improved shape recovery after compression.The addition of polyvinyl acetate improves flexibility and shape retention after curing.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 964892 A1 UPAB 20050523

A binder preparation (I) contains an aqueous dispersion of phenol-formaldehyde resin (II) and polyvinyl acetate (III). Also claimed is mineral wool (IV) consisting of a coherent matrix of mineral wool fibres bound with cured (I).

USE - The binder preparation (I) is useful for the production of mineral wool products (IV) for insulation.

ADVANTAGE - The mineral wool product (IV) has reduced *dust* emission, good skin compatibility and improved shape recovery after compression.The addition of polyvinyl acetate improves flexibility and shape retention after curing.

L167 ANSWER 68 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1995-068043 [10] WPIX Full-text

DNC C1995-030038 [10]

DNN N1995-054029 [10]

TI Colour copying process using receptive material with white pigmented coat - to reduce dot growth and flaw formation by *dust* particles, useful for making colour proof.

DC A89; G06; P73; P83; P84

IN BENZING M; BLUM P; MERTES D; MERTES J; MOHR D

PA (GEVA-C) AGFA-GEVAERT AG; (FARH-C) HOECHST AG

CYC 6

PI	DE 4325684	A1 19950202 (199510)*	DE	10[0]	G03F007-09
	EP 639796	A1 19950222 (199512)	DE	12[0]	G03F003-10
	JP 07152157	A 19950616 (199533)	JA	9	G03F007-105
	US 5527654	A 19960618 (199630)	EN	8[0]	G03F007-34
	US 5705315	A 19980106 (199808)	EN	8[0]	G03C001-76
	EP 639796	B1 19980513 (199823)	DE	12[0]	G03F003-10
	DE 59405945	G 19980618 (199830)	DE		G03F003-10
	US 5800962	A 19980901 (199842)	EN		B32B005-16

ADT DE 4325684 A1 DE 1993-4325684 19930730; US 5527654 A US 1994-276798 19940718; US 5705315 A Div Ex US 1994-276798 19940718; US 5800962 A Div Ex US 1994-276798 19940718; DE 59405945 G DE 1994-59405945 19940722; EP 639796 A1 EP 1994-111462 19940722; EP 639796 B1 EP 1994-111462 19940722; DE 59405945 G EP 1994-111462 19940722; JP 07152157 A JP 1994-176534 19940728; US 5705315 A Cont of US 1995-418577 19950406; US 5800962 A Cont of US 1995-418577 19950406; US 5705315 A US 1996-641263 19960430; US 5800962 A Div Ex US 1996-641263 19960430; US 5800962 A US 1997-850115

19970501
FDT DE 59405945 G Based on EP 639796 A; US 5705315 A Div ex US 5527654 A; US 5800962 A Div ex US 5527654 A; US 5800962 A Div ex US 5705315 A
PRAI DE 1993-4325684 19930730
IC ICM B32B005-16; G03C001-76; G03F003-10; G03F007-09; G03F007-105; G03F007-34
ICS G03C001-91; G03F007-004; G03F007-032; G03F007-11; G03F007-26; G03F007-30
AB DE 4325684 A1 UPAB: 20060109
Colour copying process uses a light-sensitive material (I) with a temporary carrier (IA), coloured light-sensitive layer (IB) and adhesive layer (IC), activated by heat. (I) is laminated to a receptive material (II) at elevated temperature under pressure and exposed selectively and the copy is developed, (IA) being removed before or after exposure. These steps may be repeated at least once with (I) of different colour. The novelty is that (II) comprises a base (IIA) with a pigment coating (IIB) containing a white pigment (IIB-1). (IIB-1) is an inorganic pigment, pref. a water-insol. oxide, sulphide, sulphate or carbonate of a gp. IIA, IIB or IVB. (IIB) may contain a polymeric binder, pref. an alkyd or *phenolic* resin, *vinyl* polymer or *poly*(meth)acrylate. (IB) is exposed before removing (IA) and the image is developed by peeling off (IA); or (IA) is peeled off before exposure and the image is developed by washing with a liquid developer. (IIB) is transferred to (IIA) from a temporary carrier film by lamination by heating under pressure.
USE - The process is especially useful for making (multi)colour proofs.
ADVANTAGE - Dot growth can be reduced to the required level and flaws caused by *dust* particles on (IB) avoided.
MC CPI: A12-L01; A12-W07F; G05-C; G06-A04; G06-C08; G06-G10; G06-G18

Member(0003)
ABEQ JP 07152157 A UPAB 20060109
Colour copying process uses a light-sensitive material (I) with a temporary carrier (IA), coloured light-sensitive layer (IB) and adhesive layer (IC), activated by heat. (I) is laminated to a receptive material (II) at elevated temp. under pressure and exposed selectively and the copy is developed, (IA) being removed before or after exposure. These steps may be repeated at least once with (I) of different colour.
The novelty is that (II) comprises a base (IIA) with a pigment coating (IIB) contg. a white pigment (IIB-1).
(IIB-1) is an inorganic pigment, pref. a water-insol. oxide, sulphide, sulphate or carbonate of a gp. IIA, IIB or IVB. (IIB) may contain a polymeric binder, pref. an alkyd or *phenolic* resin, *vinyl* polymer or *poly*(meth)acrylate.
(IB) is exposed before removing (IA) and the image is developed by peeling off (IA); or (IA) is peeled off before exposure and the image is developed by washing with a liquid developer. (IIB) is transferred to (IIA) from a temporary carrier film by lamination by heating under pressure.
USE - The process is esp. useful for making (multi)colour proofs.
ADVANTAGE - Dot growth can be reduced to the required level and flaws caused by *dust* particles on (IB) avoided.

Member(0005)
ABEQ US 5705315 A UPAB 20060109
Colour copying process uses a light-sensitive material (I) with a temporary carrier (IA), coloured light-sensitive layer (IB) and adhesive layer (IC), activated by heat. (I) is laminated to a receptive material (II) at elevated temp. under pressure and exposed selectively and the copy is developed, (IA) being removed before or after exposure. These steps may be repeated at least once with (I) of different colour.
The novelty is that (II) comprises a base (IIA) with a pigment coating (IIB) contg. a white pigment (IIB-1).

(IIB-1) is an inorganic pigment, pref. a water-insol. oxide, sulphide, sulphate or carbonate of a gp. IIA, IIB or IVB. (IIB) may contain a polymeric binder, pref. an alkyd or *phenolic* resin, *vinyl* polymer or *poly*(meth)acrylate.
(IB) is exposed before removing (IA) and the image is developed by peeling off (IA); or (IA) is peeled off before exposure and the image is developed by washing with a liquid developer. (IIB) is transferred to (IIA) from a temporary carrier film by lamination by heating under pressure.
USE - The process is esp. useful for making (multi)colour proofs.
ADVANTAGE - Dot growth can be reduced to the required level and flaws caused by *dust* particles on (IB) avoided.

Member(0006)
ABEQ EP 639796 B1 UPAB 20060109
Colour copying process uses a light-sensitive material (I) with a temporary carrier (IA), coloured light-sensitive layer (IB) and adhesive layer (IC), activated by heat. (I) is laminated to a receptive material (II) at elevated temp. under pressure and exposed selectively and the copy is developed, (IA) being removed before or after exposure. These steps may be repeated at least once with (I) of different colour.
The novelty is that (II) comprises a base (IIA) with a pigment coating (IIB) contg. a white pigment (IIB-1).
(IIB-1) is an inorganic pigment, pref. a water-insol. oxide, sulphide, sulphate or carbonate of a gp. IIA, IIB or IVB. (IIB) may contain a polymeric binder, pref. an alkyd or *phenolic* resin, *vinyl* polymer or *poly*(meth)acrylate.
(IB) is exposed before removing (IA) and the image is developed by peeling off (IA); or (IA) is peeled off before exposure and the image is developed by washing with a liquid developer. (IIB) is transferred to (IIA) from a temporary carrier film by lamination by heating under pressure.
USE - The process is esp. useful for making (multi)colour proofs.
ADVANTAGE - Dot growth can be reduced to the required level and flaws caused by *dust* particles on (IB) avoided.

Member(0008)
ABEQ US 5800962 A UPAB 20060109
Colour copying process uses a light-sensitive material (I) with a temporary carrier (IA), coloured light-sensitive layer (IB) and adhesive layer (IC), activated by heat. (I) is laminated to a receptive material (II) at elevated temp. under pressure and exposed selectively and the copy is developed, (IA) being removed before or after exposure. These steps may be repeated at least once with (I) of different colour.
The novelty is that (II) comprises a base (IIA) with a pigment coating (IIB) contg. a white pigment (IIB-1).
(IIB-1) is an inorganic pigment, pref. a water-insol. oxide, sulphide, sulphate or carbonate of a gp. IIA, IIB or IVB. (IIB) may contain a polymeric binder, pref. an alkyd or *phenolic* resin, *vinyl* polymer or *poly*(meth)acrylate.
(IB) is exposed before removing (IA) and the image is developed by peeling off (IA); or (IA) is peeled off before exposure and the image is developed by washing with a liquid developer. (IIB) is transferred to (IIA) from a temporary carrier film by lamination by heating under pressure.
USE - The process is esp. useful for making (multi)colour proofs.
ADVANTAGE - Dot growth can be reduced to the required level and flaws caused by *dust* particles on (IB) avoided.

L167 ANSWER 69 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1995-074006 [10] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1995-032937 [10]
DNN N1995-058642 [10]

TI Fluid mixture for foundry cores and moulds preparation - contains quartz sand,
surfactant, ammonium chloride, silicate powder, aqueous polyvinyl-alcohol solution and phenol-formaldehyde oligomer
DC A14; A21; A81; M22; P53
IN ALESHKIN S A; BOTOV A P; NESTERENKO N A
PA (KAHE-R) KARAG HEATING EQUIP WKS; (SANI-R) SANITARY TECH RES INST
CYC 1
PI SU 1836174 A3 19930823 (199510)* RU 4[0] B22C001-22
ADT SU 1836174 A3 SU 1991-4948459 19910605
PRAI SU 1991-4948459 19910605
IC ICM B22C001-22
AB SU 1836174 A3 UPAB: 20050511
This fluid mixture, which is used for preparing foundry cores and moulds that are hardened in a heated rig, contains (weight%) quartz sand the remainder, a surfactant 0.01-0.5, ammonium chloride 0.05-0.03, silicate powder (from gas and *dust* cleaning in the ferroalloys industry) 0.2-0.5, an aqueous polyvinylalcohol solution 3.5-7.0 and a phenol-formaldehyde oligomer in the form of a powdered prod. of the navolochnyi-type (that contains 5-10 weight% urotropine) 3.5-7.0
USE - Is used to prepare foundry cores and moulds that are hardened in a heated rig.
ADVANTAGE - The mixture cost is reduced by lowering the binder consumption, and the mixture strength is increased in the hot condition.
MC CPI: A05-C03A; A10-E09B1; A12-A02; M22-A01; M22-A03

L167 ANSWER 70 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1990-373622 [50] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1990-162826 [21]
DNN N1990-284837 [21]
TI Non-asbestos friction material for brake friction pads etc. - containing silicon-titanium-carbon-oxide inorganic fibre, friction conditioner and thermosetting resin
DC A81; L02; Q63
IN MISAWA N
PA (AISI-C) AISHIN KAKO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 02272083 A 19901106 (199050)* JA
ADT JP 02272083 A JP 1989-95878 19890414
PRAI JP 1989-95878 19890414
IC IC C09K003-14; F16D069-02
AB JP 02272083 A UPAB: 20050502
A non-asbestos friction material comprises at least fibre reinforcement (A), friction conditioner (B), and thermosetting resin (C). (A) contains inorganic fibre of Si-Ti-C-O type.
Si-Ti-C-O type inorganic fibre is obtd. by calcining at non-oxidative atmos. after making melt spun polytitanocarbosilane infusible by heat treatment. Polytitanocarbosilane is obtd. by thermal polycondensn. of Ti cpd. and diphenyl polysiloxane which was synthesised by polycondensn. of polydimethylsilane, diphenyldichlorosilane, and boron. This inorganic fibre has a dia. of 5-10 (8-12) micron and a length of 0.1-6 (0.1-3) mm. A suitable mat. of this fibre in (A) is 40-80 weight%. (B) is at least one selected from graphite, cashew *dust*, rubber *dust*, BaSO4, diatomaceous earth, alumina, dolomite, and CaCO3. (C) is at least one of phenolic, melamine, epoxy, phenol modified melamine, and oil, rubber, melamine, epoxy, or *polyvinyl* butyral modified *phenol* resins.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The non-asbestos friction material is suitable for mfg. brake friction pads, brake shoes, and clutch facings. This material is non-toxic and non-polluting and shows high strength and improved fade resistance

at high temps. due to excellent wear resistance and stabilised friction coefft., at even high temps. @(3pp Dwg.No.0/0)
MC CPI: A08-M10; A08-R; A10-E05B; A12-H10; A12-S08C; L02-J

L167 ANSWER 71 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1988-334940 [47] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1988-148095 [21]
DNN N1988-253831 [21]
TI Mfr. of frictional material - comprises pressurising uncured phenol* resin and cut glass fibre bundle and heating to cure
DC A21; A32; A88; Q63
IN NINOMIYA Y
PA (ASAJ-C) ASAHI FIBREGLASS CO
CYC 1
PI JP 63248841 A 19881017 (198847)* JA 3[0]
ADT JP 63248841 A JP 1987-81055 19870403
PRAI JP 1987-81055 19870403
IC IC C08K007-14; C08L061-06; F16D069-02
AB JP 63248841 A UPAB: 20050429
Method comprises pressurising a mixture of uncured phenol resin, friction-controlling agent, and cut glass fibre bundle (weight/1000 m, 10-60 g), and heating to cure the phenol resin. Phenol resin is pref. e.g. mixture of novolak and paraformaldehyde. Friction-controlling agent is e.g. cashew *dust*, BaSO4 powder, graphite, rubber powder of 40-200 mesh. Glass fibre bundle is pref. 3-30 micron (pref. 5-15). Pref. compsn. contains 0.3-10 weight% (pref. 0.5-5) binder as solid matter to the glass fibre of 5-30 micron (pref. 0.3-10), and makeup a bundle of weight less than 60 g/1000 m. Bundling agent is pref. *phenol* emulsion, *polyvinyl* acetate emulsion. Length of fibre bundle is pref. 1.0-40 mm (pref. 1.5-13). Friction-controlling agent is 10-50 wt.pts. (pref. 20-40) to 100 wt.pts. of phenol resin. Blending equipment is pref. V-type blender, etc.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Use of asbestos is avoided. A friction material is obtd. which is uniform and sufficiently strong.
MC CPI: A05-C01A; A11-C02; A12-H10; A12-S08B; A12-S08D1

L167 ANSWER 72 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1987-172915 [25] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1987-071926 [21]
TI Coating granular aromatic di:amine - with synthetic resin coating agent having dissolving parameter of at least 9
DC A82; E14; G02
IN IWAI K; KOYANAZU Z
PA (IHAR-C) IHARA CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 62103047 A 19870513 (198725)* JA 6[0]
JP 07053695 B2 19950607 (199527) JA 5 C07C211-49
ADT JP 62103047 A JP 1985-240393 19851029; JP 07053695 B2 JP 1985-240393 19851029
FDT JP 07053695 B2 Based on JP 62103047 A
PRAI JP 1985-240393 19851029
IC ICM C07C211-49
ICS C07B063-00; C07C209-90; C07C211-52; C08G018-32; C08G059-50; C08G069-32; C08G073-10; C08K009-04
IC C07C085-26; C07C087-58; C08G018-65
AB JP 62103047 A UPAB: 20050425
Surface of a granular harmful aromatic diamine, is coated with an organic coating agent comprising a synthetic resin having dissolving parameter of at least 9.
Pref. the aromatic diamine is 4,4'-methylene bis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylether, p-phenylenediamine, m-

phenylenediamine, 4,4'-methylene bis(2-methylaniline), 4,4'-methylene bis(2-ethylaniline), diaminopseudocumene, diaminomesitylene. The synthetic resin is e.g. an urethane, an epoxy, a polyester, chloroprene, a chlorinated rubber, vinyl chloride, a nitrile rubber, cyanoacrylate, urea, *polyvinyl* alcohol, a *phenolic*-epoxy, an epoxy-polysulphide, an urethane-epoxy, an urethane-chlorinated rubber, an urethane-vinyl chloride, a nitrile rubber-phenolic, a vinyl-phenolic. The solution of the organic coating agent is prepared by dissolving the coating agent in an organic solvent such as ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, dichloromethane, THF, 2-methoxyethanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene or xylene.

ADVANTAGE - The diamine does not contact the human body and does not adhere to package by *dusting* in use or in transit without damaging the essential performance as a curing agent.

MC CPI: A11-B05; A12-B; A12-B08; E10-B01A2; E10-B01A4; G02-A05

Member(0002)

ABEQ JP 95053695 B2 UPAB 20050425

Surface of a granular harmful aromatic diamine, is coated with an organic coating agent comprising a synthetic resin having dissolving parameter of at least 9.

Pref. the aromatic diamine is 4,4'-methylene bis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylether, p-phenylenediamine, m-phenylenediamine, 4,4'-methylene bis(2-methylaniline), 4,4'-methylene bis(2-ethylaniline), diaminopseudocumene, diaminomesitylene. The synthetic resin is e.g. an urethane, an epoxy, a polyester, chloroprene, a chlorinated rubber, vinyl chloride, a nitrile rubber, cyanoacrylate, urea, *polyvinyl* alcohol, a *phenolic*-epoxy, an epoxy-polysulphide, an urethane-epoxy, an urethane-chlorinated rubber, an urethane-vinyl chloride, a nitrile rubber-phenolic, a vinyl-phenolic. The soln. of the organic coating agent is prepd. by dissolving the coating agent in an organic solvent such as ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, dichloromethane, THF, 2-methoxyethanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene or xylene.

ADVANTAGE - The diamine does not contact the human body and does not adhere to package by *dusting* in use or in transit without damaging the essential performance as a curing agent.

L167 ANSWER 73 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1983-01874K [01] WPIX Full-text

DNC C1983-001855 [21]

DNN N1983-003356 [21]

TI Aqueous foam forming compsn. - containing di;tert.-butyl-phenol, vinyl*-butyl ether polymer and water, used for combating *dust* in mining industry

DC A14; A97; E14; G04; Q49

IN DEMISHEVA E F; VEISENBERG I V; ZHURAVLEV V P

PA (UYKA-R) KARAG UNIV

CYC 1

PI SU 909214 B 19820228 (198301)* RU 4

ADT SU 909214 B SU 1980-2951735 19800703

IC IC E21F005-00

AB SU 909214 B UPAB: 20050421

Compsn. for combatting *dust* (in mineral mining and processing) increases foam stability under all climatic conditions by containing the previous constits. according to the proposed formulation (in weight %): ditert.-butyl phenol (DTBP) 2-4; poly-vinylbutylether) (of mol. weight 6000-20000) 1-3; water to 100.

The prepared compsn. may be used over the temperature range -25 to +22 deg. C., relative humidity range 68 to 95-99%, and rate of air movement 2 m/sec to

give intensity of dust removal 20-600 g/cc day. The compsn. is used in the foamed state. Bul.8/28.2.82. (4pp)
MC CPI: A04-F11; A12-W10; E10-E02E; G04-B

L167 ANSWER 74 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1982-48501E [24] WPIX Full-text
TI Covering steel component with protective layer - by nitro-carburising and applying protective finish especially for hydraulic shock absorbers
DC A32; A82; A95; M13; P42
IN GARFIELD G E; POWELL G
PA (LUCA-C) LUCAS IND LTD
CYC 8
PI EP 53521 A 19820609 (198224)* EN 10
DE 3147949 A 19820701 (198227) DE
GB 2090771 A 19820721 (198229) EN
BR 8107846 A 19820908 (198238) PT
JP 57141464 A 19820901 (198241) JA
EP 53521 B 19850502 (198518) EN C23F017-00
GB 2090771 B 19850605 (198523) EN
DE 3170343 G 19850605 (198524) DE
ADT EP 53521 A EP 1981-305693 19811203; GB 2090771 A GB 1980-38743 19801203; GB 2090771 B GB 1980-38743 19801203; GB 2090771 A GB 1981-22541 19810722; GB 2090771 B GB 1981-22541 19810722; GB 2090771 A GB 1981-36560 19811202; GB 2090771 B GB 1981-36560 19811202
PRAI GB 1981-36560 19811202
GB 1980-38743 19801203
GB 1981-22541 19810722
IC IC B05D003-10; B05D005-08; B05D007-14; B05D007-26; B32B015-08; C09D005-08; C23C011-18; C23C009-00; C23F011-00; C23F017-00; F16F009-32; F16J007-00
AB EP 53521 A UPAB: 20050420
A steel component is covered with a protective layer by nitrocarburising the steel to produce an epsilon layer on the surface and then applying a protective finish layer (I) especially by spraying, dusting, or dipping. Pref. (I) comprises a base resin/binder of an acrylic, alkyd, maleic ester, epoxide, melamine-formaldehyde, phenolic, polyvinyl butyral, PVC, polyamide, polyimide, polyurethane, silicone, polyvinyl ether or urea-formaldehyde. Pref. the component is the piston rod of a hydraulic damper or shock absorber for a vehicle. The epsilon layer is very hard and porous causing (I) to be 'keyed' yo the surface sufficiently to resist peeling and other damage. (I) protects against corrosion and also reduces friction.
MC CPI: A12-B04B; A12-H09; A12-T04; M13-D; M13-H05

L167 ANSWER 75 OF 75 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1976-76768X [41] WPIX Full-text
TI Desulphurising pig iron - using agent containing calcium oxide, magnesium and binder
DC A81; M24
PA (YAWA-C) NIPPON STEEL CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 51097588 A 19760827 (197641)* JA
JP 57016165 B 19820403 (198217) JA
ADT JP 51097588 A JP 1975-23097 19750225
IC IC B01D053-16; C21C001-02
AB JP 51097588 A UPAB: 20050415
Desulphurising agent suitable for the desulphurisation of hot metal outside the cupola to enable inexpensive mfr. of desulphurised pig iron, is prepared by binding the mixture consisting of 50-95 weight% powder consisting essentially of CaO and 5-50 weight% metallic magnesium having <4 mm (pref. <2 mm) particle size, to the massive solid. The essential raw material, cuastic lime, may be replaced by CaO.MgO or Ca(OH)2. The desulphurising agent is

moulded to the massive solid to prevent the reduction of the reactivity of metallic magnesium. Generation of *dust* on handling may be also effectively prevented. Although the desulphurising agent may be easily moulded by pressing without using the binding agent, a trace amount of binding agent (for instance, *polyvinyl* alcohol, *phenol*-formaldehyde resin, urea-formaldehyde resin, water glass) may be added, and the mixture may be dried if necessary.

MC CPI: A10-E05; A12-A; A12-W12; M24-C01